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AGENTS.

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TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The Samily.

The Robber Son.

In the north of England, not many years ago, there lived a hard-working a vagabond, Mr. Wilson found how farmer, whose heart was divided between the world and an only son. Rising early, and pushing with untiring industry the labors of the field, he was steadily amassing a handsome property. But he He sent advertisements to the city palabored not for himself. He was ever pers, and offered strong inducements to willing to forego the ordinary comforts of "a wandering child," to persuade him to life, for the sake of laying up the money come back; or, if he would not return, which he thus saved, adding yearly to "his father would only ask to know where the sum which he would leave behind him he could be seen, and his wants should when he came to die.

his treatment of the laborers whom he at them. son never cherished a thought that this his father's excessive love. boy could be otherwise than kind and dutiful, fulfilling all his hopes, and yield-but John returned not. No tidings ing a rich harvest of comfort to his father reached his father's ear; hope failed, and

ligent, and amiable. Had he been set to wished his displeasure; and as all alluwork at the proper time, and required sion to the lost one evidently roused always to obey; had his will been early strong emotions, John was never referred restrained by proper counsel, and suita- to in his hearing. ble truths inculcated, perhaps he would Several years after his son's departure, have shamed his father only by showing Mr. Wilson was returning one evening how much better was the son than the from a distant market town, and having sire. But his father loved him too much been detained later than usual, the night to make him work; and loved him so set in before he reached home. He had much that he never saw his faults. occasion to pass through a piece of While Mr. Wilson was hard at work in woods; the darkness and silence of the the field, John was left to amuse himself place, and the hour, were congenial to play ALONE, he found company with idle his heart, and it was natural that he boys in the neighborhood, who readily should become wrapt in thoughts of his became old enough, the boys led him off, of his infancy and childhood came up, fishing and bird-nesting, and in these ex- and his sweet boy laughed by his side as This mischief was not always of the most money. harmless kind, and when once entered The stout farmer, under other circum-

sociations upon his susceptible mind. It ber." was with him as with other boys who are The villain, who had already the purse days as they please, being supplied with emotion, as he cried: money freely, and encouraged, rather than checked, in the pursuit of pleasure. when a boy, I should not have robbed I think these contending advocates for generally, that brother C. F. Lefevre, braced and propagated; and could I now and every time she could not only distin-

That he became a profane swearer was A Religious & Family Newspaper, reckless, dissipated, and impatient even of the slight restraint that his father's house imposed, was natural. He knew that his father loved him, and that sometimes served to hold him back in his prodigal career. He often wished that he was away from home, and when he When sent to one individual, and payment received in advance: For \$32, one cony—For \$12, even copies—For \$22 thirteen enjoys—For \$32, egisteen enj quest, and told him that he could never consent to have him go from home. Not that Mr. Wilson had any fears of the consequences. He knew that John was inclined to some bad habits, but he said he was only "sowing his wild oats," and would be sober when he became a man.

When John found that he could not leave home, he resolved that he would. One of his boon companions railed at him for being governed by his "old father," and he soon made up his mind to seek his fortune in the world. He left his father's house in the night, and never entered it

Mr. Wilson was inconsolable when he found that he was childless; and childless not by the stroke of death; that might have been borne. But when the son on whom he had doted from infancy, around whom all the affections of a strong heart clustered, the only being in the universe whom he loved, and the only hope that smiled on the gloom of his dark soulwhen that son deserted him and became

-"sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, To have a thankless child."

He sought him, but he found him not. be abundantly supplied." But no answer So stern was this farmer in his inter-course with his fellow-men, so harsh in appeals. Or perhaps he did, and laughed

employed, so repulsive to the poor who sought alms at his gate, that it was hard followed the departure of this prodigal believe there was any tenderness in son, Mr. Wilson was compelled to rehis heart where affection could take root. view his mode of training up his child, But his great weakness was fondness for and his own good sense convinced him his boy. He doted on his son; thought that he had suffered his affection for John nothing too good to lavish on him; in- to blind him to his faults, and that those dulged him in all the waywardness of a faults were the appropriate fruits of pachildish temper, and suffered no one to rental indulgence. He had never govcontrol his will. But when the severe erned his son, and how could his son be labors of the day were over, he seemed to expected to govern himself? He had become a father, and with his son on his never required his son to obey when he knee, or sporting around him, he gave was a child, and why should he obey way to the strong impulses of his unsub- now that he had grown to be a young dued heart. The future looked bright to man? These reflections were like dag-Mr. Wilson, only as it brought before him gers in his heart; and bitter were the ty and improvement of his son. John when he felt that his darling boy was was now his father's pride, and Mr. Wil- probably ruined, and that ruin caused by

in his old age.

John was a promising lad, active, intelMr. Wilson was a stern man, and no one

as he pleased; and as it was LONESOME to the sadness that had now so long been on helped him to spend his time. When he loved and long-lost son. The memory cursions they, not very seldom, were he trudged after the plough, or nestled in tempted to trespass on private grounds, his arms when the day's work was done. at the risk of arrest and punishment. But now he was returning to his solitary This was a sad school for an ungoverned home, and none that loved him would boy, but he learned its lessons rapidly, greet him; and what would he give could and they made deep impressions on his he once more meet his wayward but still heart. He loved to stroll over the coun-cherished John. Thoughts like these try in pursuit of amusement, and when no were crowding on him; and the old man incidents occurred to enliven the day, his wept like a child as he rode through the companions were not slow in devising woods. A robber rushed from the thickmischief, in which John heartily joined. et, and seizing his horse, demanded his

upon, a train of deceit was laid to con- stances, might have offered resistance. but now he had no heart left, and as he But I will not trace the progress of delivered his purse, he could not refrain this youth in the road to ruin; nor stop from disclosing the thought that rushed to notice the gradual influence of evil as- upon him-"I hope my boy is not a rob-

suffered to go ungoverned, to spend their in his hand, tossed it back with intense

was out of sight in an instant.

prompted by parental love, had made his of thought, and of self-reliance.

In the recital I have not mentioned the birthright of an independent existence; This may be one reason for the excessive children than fathers are, and therefore er and better expression to these opinions. vices have been in much demand, for ARDS this point must be gained, and, once gained, it should never be lost. Not that would inculcate a Roman austeritythere are means by which the victory over a child may be won, without teaching it to regard a parent as a tyraut—but I mean to say, the child must learn that the will of the parent is supreme law. It is a sad mistake of many, that children will not love those who restrain and thwart them. Children are reasonable eings, and ought to be treated as such. It is at the peril of his present and future and eternal happiness, that you allow

teachings of inspiration, all the counsels try as Christians. of wisdom, all the lessons of experience ombine to inculcate this one great truth:

A Thought on Female Culture.

Rev. S. I. Prime.

opinions that are gaining daily strength ther correspondence. her very privileges seem to be subjects of doubt and inquiry. One claims announced in this country that Mrs. for her a place in the halls of legislation, Sherwood, of England, had become a

words he plunged into the thicket and terior condition the source of female in- in this city, has determined on devoting fluence and happiness. If woman's mind some six or eight months to a tour in Mr. Wilson's cup of anguish was full. and heart are right, it is not of essential Europe. A desire to visit once more his He had met his son; he had heard his importance whether their operations are connections there, together with the voice, had been called "father," by his in private, and upon her household, or earnest solicitations of a friend, who is own boy; but alas for him, his boy was whether they take a more open and about visiting Europe, has primarily led highwayman, an outlaw, and, as his blustering sphere of duty. The most she to this determination. Not the least obast crime, had plundered his own father! wants, is a character, not a power and in- ject, however, which brother Lefevre has And more than this, his son had planted dependence which erects "liberty poles," in view, is, to see and learn more of our another dagger in his heart that never and shouts "freedom" from the forum; cause in that region. It is his design to ould be drawn. His long-lost son had but the calm, still, holy consciousness of travel, preaching the kingdom, and prondeed come back, but only to tell the mental and moral power; the elevation claiming the unsearchable riches of care-worn father, that early indulgence, and strength which is born of knowledge, Christ, wherever it can conveniently be

words? they rang in his ears as he pur- to be the companion of man in intellect, God's universal and efficient grace, in sued his journey; they startled him as he as well as in feeling, will not subtract in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and tried to sleep after he came home; they the minutest degree from those qualities if possible, in Rome."—(Univ. Union.) followed him into the field by day, and which render her lovely in domestic life. haunted his pillow by night; the weeks Indeed, can any woman be so valuable to letter written after his return. He was were long, and the months dragged on, a husband, as one who is capable of shar- introduced to a Unitarian clergyman, who and with sorrow the gray hairs of the old ing the confidence of his mind, as well as invited him to preach in his pulpit. Mr. man were soon brought down to the his heart? She is but half wedded, who Lefevre adds, grave. He never heard from his son cannot enter into the intellectual sympaagain. Parental indulgence ruined the thies of her companion. It is only when Newington, adjoining London; and I on, and filial ingratitude murdered the he feels, that she is his wife; when he accepted the invitation. The day was thinks, he is alone.

Shall I follow up this narrative with And then, again, woman is not neces- did not exceed thirty people; if it had any other appeal than the record makes? sarily born for marriage. She has the been very fair, I should have probably mother of this ruined boy-for the history and to this birthright she owes reverence I officiated during my residence in Europe; as I found it did not allude to her, and I as a holy gift. Her motto should be it was the ONLY opportunity that was afforded presume that she died in his infancy. "equal to either fortune"—and at all me. The Unitarians in England are all times let her remember, that though it may Universalists, but they know not that ondness which Mr. Wilson, in his life of be expedient for her to marry, it is her name, nor any one that bears it. When loneliness, felt for his only son. But privilege to be single. I hope in another the Unitarian clergy from the United mothers are more apt to indulge their place and at another time, to give a clear- States have visited England, their serthe lesson of this thrilling fact should I wish to exhibit woman as she can be, they have been heard of by the reading come with force to their souls. It incul- rather than as she is—a being of noble community; whereas the Universalists ates this great truth, that parental au- capacities and powers, educated to be are unknown. There were plenty of hority must be established early, and useful, having individual resources, un inquiries about Channing, Dewey, &c.; faithfully maintained so long as the child failing self-reliance, and a knowledge of but Ballou, Balfour, &c., were names s under the parental roof. At all haz- happiness, not subject to exterior contin- unknown. There has been a correspongencies .- Miss S. C. Edgarton.

Selections.

Popularity of Universalism.

1836, he writes, "You cannot conceive your readers, how it happened that I was your child for once to have his own way, in opposition to your expressed will. I the need which we [Universalists] have so little engaged in my profession during know it is not well to seek occasion for a on this side of the Atlantic of being my abode in London. now it is not well to seek occasion for a ontroversy, but when you have given a ontroversy, but when you have given a cheered on. A few stragglers, amounting in all to some hundreds, is the sum of our thought most likely to obtain information, about Relly, Murray, and Winchester not recognize the Universalists of this coun-

secure any respect or attention from the 1 very much regretted that circumstances believers in the salvation of all men in prevented the only chance afforded me of Europe, when their real sentiments are known. Prof. Tholuck, of Germany, was closed every avenue to my ministerial I think a woman greatly misjudges her at one time claimed by the Universalists labors."—(Univ. Union, November, 1836.) wn happiness in making it depend so as one of their number. Mr. T. J. Sawentirely upon the charms of her fortune, yer, of New York, wrote to Prof. T. birth. The names of its founders have and the gratification of her affections. upon the subject, and received a very perished, though they have not been dead She is too much inclined to the belief courteous reply. Emboldened by this fifty years. American Universalism exists that she is a dependent creature. I would not inculcate the absurd doctrine of phyical independence; nor ground my aruments on the supposition that woman acquainted with the views of Mr. S. and an render herself indifferent to exterior his associates. Prof. Tholuck was asircumstances. But the same good Being tounded. He supposed the Universalists "to lift up his voice in defence of God's who has given to the minutest insect differed from the evangelical community universal and efficient grace, in London, ome instrument of self-preservation, only in the duration of future punishment. in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and if possisent not into the world the most beautiful But when he found Universalism to be ble, in Rome." He goes out as the distinguished from infidelity only by a circumstance, and the victim of feeling.

I am not intending at this time, nor in its doctrines, and agreeing with infidelity of Universalists as a delegate to visit his place, to give full expression to the in all but one point, he declined all fur-

tion or in the position of woman. Her informed, in reply, that all the pulpits fifty!!!—M. Hale Smith. rights are discussed, her sphere disputed, in Germany would be closed against him.

you when I am a man!!!"-and with these the sex are both at fault in making ex- pastor of the Third Universalist Society believe and receive the Christian faith effected. The Lord willing, he hopes to son a robber! O! could he forget those The education which will fit a woman be able to lift his voice in defence of

Mr. Lefevre records his success in

"He officiates in a small chapel at very unfavorable, and the congregation had twenty more. This was the only time dence between American and English Unitarians, which has served to unite them; but the Universalists have had none, by the same distinctive appellation as themselves, with whom they could discovered a lurking prejudice against The amount of organized Universalism us, derived from American Unitarians. in Europe is this: at Liverpool there is Whitman's friendly 'Letters' are not a society, which Universalists call flour- unknown, either in word or spirit. I ishing. But the minister of that society have made these remarks with no undoes not regard the cause as quite so friendly feelings toward the English Uniflourishing. To a Universalist in New tarians; but it may serve to solve a York, in a letter bearing date March 30, question which will arise in the minds o

small congregations, numbering less than Of the two former, I never met any one Where one child has had his affections one hundred souls each. But these are that had heard anything, while most alienated by severity, hundreds have Trinitarians, and make the doctrine of the reading people were familiar with the been spoiled for this and the world to Trinity the test of fellowship. They do name of the latter. During the last week letter from a Mr. Thom, of Liverpool, In truth, there is no Universalism in who has been preaching Universalism to Europe, such as is thus called in America. his congregation. He sent me a very "Ungoverned children generally make The system of American Universalism pressing invitation to come and see him, "Ungoverned children generally make lawless men." "Had you governed me when a boy," said John, "I should not when a boy," said John, "I should not The Universalists in this country cannot law a man."

The System of American Universalist Europe.

No interest is felt upon the subject.

The Universalists in this country cannot nient for me to comply with his request. meeting a brother in the faith, and thus

Such is Universalism in the land of its portant Universalist societies in the mepinions that are gaining daily strength ther correspondence.

Some time after this, Mr. Sawyer proonce; that is all; and then by courtesy, ure and discipline of the female charac-posed a visit to Germany. He wrote to a congregation of thirty persons; and, ter. It seems to be a prevalent idea that a German divine in relation to the recep-under the most favorable circumstances, somewhat is wrong either in the educa- tion he would probably receive. He was the number might have been swelled to

in the pulpit, the lecture-room, and at Universalist. A box, containing a copy had labored hard against the Christian rethe polls. He would see her clad, like of each of their principal publications, was ligion, and by every possible exertion had Joan of Arc, in the panoply of war- sent to this lady by some American Uni- excluded the light from his mind, probawith helmet on her head, and shield at her versalists, which, however, much to their bly in order to free himself from the reheart. Another not less devoted to her mortification, was returned unopened. straints imposed on him by religious happiness, would make her like the Lares, a household divinity, presiding at the Europe. A Universalist paper thus anfess, sir, that I am unhappy in my preshearth-stone—the mother of children, the tender nurse, the frugal house-wife, and "We are permitted to state, for the there is certainly no enjoyment afforded ployed in passing and repassing the

into my benighted mind, O how gladly would I do it! But, alas! I cannot now believe!" Poor, wretched man! after toiling incessantly for years to exclude the light of truth, he at length discovers himself to be lost in the folds of a horrid labyrinth, locked in a dungeon of his own onstruction! Beware, young man, how you tamper with the deadly serpent.

Another infidel have we seen to arise a public congregation, and vent his anguished feelings in language like the following:-"Could I believe as you believe, and solace myself with the cheering expectation that when friends part they shall meet again; that though families be broken asunder by the ravages of death, that though the strongest ties of nature are severed, and all earthly hopes laid low, still these separations and calamities are not eternal, could I believe that 'though a man die he shall live again,' and hereafter bloom in eternal youth, I confess the prospect would form perfect contrast with the prospects hich lie before me as an infidel."

Reader, contrast this "testimony" ith what you hear in the conference oom from the lips of the Christian.

I Want.

- BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. I want a warm and faithful friend To cheer the adverse hour; Who ne'er to flatter will descend
- A friend to chide me when I'm wrong My inmost soul to see;
 And that my friendship prove as strong
- I want a kind and tender heart, A soul secure from fortune's dart,
- To bear divine chastisement's rod. And mingling in my plan Submission to the will of God.
- With charity to man. I want a keen, observing eye;
- An ever listening ear, The truth through an angune to opy, And wisdom's voice to hear; A tongue to speak at virtue's need, In Heaven's sublimest strain; And lips, the cause of man to plead And never plead in vain.
- I want the voice of honest praise And to be thought in future days That after ages as they rise Exulting may proclaim, In choral union to the skies, Their blessings on my name.

Reading with the Lips. But the most touching anecdote com-

St. Mark, in raised type, provided by this Society. This interesting person is extremely poor, and quite blind. She has o support herself by her labor, which onsists of all kinds of work, and in addition to this she is obliged to cultivate a little piece of ground from which she procures a few vegetables. Her hands and fingers are, of course, much more allous than those of most blind persons. When she heard that the society had oublished a gospel for the blind, she was very desirous of obtaining it. Her pasor procured her a copy with an accomanying alphabet. She is very intelligent nd adroit, and notwithstanding the difficulty in her fingers she began with eagerness to learn the characters. To the surprise of her friend, within a few days she could decypher alone a page of the gospel, but this was far from satisfying her ardent spirit. She was discourage at the slowness of her progress. One day she thought if she could but remove the hard skin from her fingers the touch yould become more delicate. She took penknife and skinned the ends of her ngers. What was not now her regret? The pain became exquisite, and the touch was not improved. On the contrary, a kin was formed more obdurate than the first, which rendered it impossible for the poor girl to continue her attempt. After many vain efforts, she fell into despair. In one of these moments, she seized the volume and with sobs and tears held it to her mouth to embrace it for the last time, saying, "Farewell! farewell! good words An infidel, who in his younger days of my heavenly Father! support of my soul! I must part from thee!"

O, surprise! the lips, more delicate than the fingers, have discovered the form of the letters. She reflected. She could no longer doubt. Her soul was filled with joy and gratitude unspeakable. It was night. She went to bed

guish the letters, but phrases and sentences. She has since committed the whole gospel to memory.-Letter from Mrs. Wilks, Paris.

Fearlessness of John Knox.

After repeated declarations of the fulless of his hope, and the joy of his triumph, John Knox was gathered to his fathers; and over his grave the Regent Morton pronounced that noble eulogy, There lies he who never feared the face of man."

It is one of the most remarkable evidences of the excellence of Knox's charicter, that the gravest charge which even natred can bring against him is, that of udeness to a loathsome woman whom ome have chosen for their idol, seemingunder the influence of that singularly lepraved taste which leads the heather to select the most monstrous and hideous things to be their gods.

Some people have very odd notions of cruelty. Peter Pindar represents a French dandy as rebuking a wretch who was writhing on the wheel, because he made an exceedingly unpleasant and impolite noise; and really there are some 'petis maitres" in our day who seem to be equally fastidious about breaches of etiquette. There are men who can read of the intolerable sufferings of a nation, under the wicked rule of a sovereign, and even of the murder of hundreds of obscure men, for the crime of worshipping God, without the slightest emotion of horror, and yet these exquisitely sensitive things are thrown into a paroxysm of sympathy when a free and fearless man has the harshness and hardihood to bring tears into the eyes of a most beautiful queen, by telling her the plain truth-without a single redeeming grain of sugar to make it palatable.

There was once a rough man preaching in the wilderness of Judea, who called dignified Pharisees "a generation of vipers." Doubtless they thought him very rude. Morcover, this same rough man torced his way through crowns or cringing things that disgraced the name of Jew, into the presence of Herod and his profligate mistress, and sharply descandalous. It is likely that the beautiful Herodias wept on that occasion, and that these same cringing and creeping things united their little voices to vilify the barbarian who could thus disregard the passionute distress of royal beauty! But John was not a reed to be shaken by every breeze. He did his duty without fear or favor: he loved men too much to suffer sin upon them without rebuke.

Such a man was John Knox. We should not go into the moral wilderness, their way through time-hardened obstacles, in search of men of soft manners, and silken garments, and courteous tongues. Such love to dwell in kings palaces. We may find them in plenty, hanging about the skirts of power; watching each coming change, and trimming their little barks to every breeze of favor. But we must go to waste places of history to find God's great men; those whom he honors; those who only deserve the name of great; men so nobly intelligent, and so beautifully good, that the mind can scarcely form an image of superior excellence without soaring above humanity; men whose residence or earth may reconcile the most fastidious spirit to humanity, and the prospect of whose companionship in heaven may in-nocently mingle with our brightest anticipations of felicity .- Methodist Quarterly.

Sabbath Schools, and the Public . Worship of God.

It was Sabbath morning-cold, boisterous, and snowy. A Christian father who lived about four miles from the house of God, was quietly composing himself to stay at home.
"Father," said his son, a lad some

eight summers old, "are you going to meeting this morning?"

"No, child, it is too rough." "O, father! what shall I do? If you do not go I cannot get to Sunday School to-day, and I shall be so sorry!"

The father sat thoughtfully a few moments. His child's earnestness roused him. If my child would go, I ought to go, too, he thought, and jumping up he fixed his sleigh, and when the man of God stood in the sacred desk, that family eat cheerfully in their pew.

Reader! behold the influence of Sab bath Schools on public worship. If you are a teacher, be in earnest to have your school continued through the winter

Slavery, the Ruling Power of the Nation.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The Atlas of this city has published, within the last week, the whole of John Quincy Adams' Address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree on the 17th of September This address contains some of the portant statements, relative to the balance of power in this country, that have ever been nade. We are informed not only of the facts, but of the reason of these facts; all the causes, circumstances and unavoidable tendencies, of the great and dreadful reality, are portrayed with all the life and comprehensiveness of a magnificent painting upon canvass. This description shows us also what the venerable statesman himself thinks of Southern slavery. It was said to us the other day, by the conductor of a religious journal, that John Quincy Adams had no sympathy with the abolitionists, except on the right of petition. Probably there are many thers, who have held the same opinion; but a perusal of this address must convince them of their mistake. We can convey no idea of what is contained here, in a single column, by any description or abstract. We therefore give this portion of the address entire; and worthy it is of the ripened intellect, mature judgment and experience of the Quincy Sage. Whoever would know how the slavery question stands before the world, what the S erners have to think of and bear, what is the secret of their combination and influence, and what the fearful extent of their power in the Congress of these United States, and over the entire country, let him read the following

testimony from the lips of the most observant

"There are," says Mr. Adams, "two differ

dite statesman now living on the

in other words, slave and free; the other po-litical—both sides of which have been known at different times by different names, but are now usually denominated Whigs and Democrats. The Southern or Slave party, out numbered by the free, are cemented together by a common, intense interest of property to the amount of \$1,200,000,000 in human beings, the very existence of which is neither allowed nor tolerated in the North. It is the opinion of many theoretical reasoners on the subject of many theoretical reasoners on the subject of government, that whatever may be its form, the ruling power of every nation is its property. Mr. Van Buren, in one of his mes-sages to Congress, gravely pointed out to them the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth. Reflect now upon the tendencies of twelve hundred millions of dollars of associa ted wealth, directly represented in your Na-tional Legislature by one hundred members, together with one hundred and forty mem-bers, representing persons only—freemen, but not chattels. Reflect also that this twelve dred millions of dollars of property is pe. culiar in its character, and comes under classification once denominated by a govern cansing an one denominated by a govern-or of Virginia property acquired by crime—that it sits uneasy upon the conscience of its own-er—that in the purification of human virtue and the progress of the Christian religion, it has become, and is daily becoming, more and more odious—that Washington and Jeffer-son themselses show holders being a progression of the conson, themselves slave-holders, living and dybore testimony against it—that it was dying REMORSE of John Randolph—that s renounced and abjured by the supre-ntiff of the Roman Church; abolished w execration by the Mahometan despot of Tu nis shaken to its foundations by the imperior autocrat of all the Russias, and the absolute monarch of Austria—all, all bearing reluctant and extorted testimony to the self-evident truth, that by the laws of nature, and of naman. Recollect that the thet of the feeling against this unhallowed outrage upon human rights came from ourselves, from the Quakers of Pennsylvania—that it passed from us to England—from England to France, and spread over the whole civilized world—that after struggling for nearly a century against the most sordid interests and most furious passions of man, it made its way at length passions of man, it made its way at length into the Parliament, and ascended the throne of the British Isles. The slave-trade was ade piracy, first by the Congress of the nited States, and then by the Parliament of But the curse fastened by the progress of Christian charity, and of human rights, upon the African slave-trade, could not rest there. If the African slave-trade was pi-racy, the coasting American slave-trade could not be innocent-nor could its aggravated turpitude be denied. In the sight of the same God who abhors the iniquity of the African slave-trade, neither the American slave-trade, nor slavey itself, can be held guiltless. From the suppression of the African slave-trade, therefore, the British Parliament, impelled by the irresietible influence of the British ready ne British Parliament, impelled by the influence of the British people. proceeded to point the battery of its power ngainst slavery itself. At the expense of one hundred millions of dollars, it abolished sla very, and emancipated all the slaves in the British transatlantic colonies, and the government entered upon a system of negotiation

slavery in any of its forms, with the principle of the North American Revolution and the Declaration of our Independence, has so for cibly struck the Southern champions of our rights, that the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of slaves was a darling project of Thomas Jefferson, from his first entrance into public life to the last years of his existence. But the associated wealth of the slave-holders outweighed the principles of the Revolution, and by the Constitution of the United States a compromise was established between slavery and freedom. The extent of the sacrifice of principle made by the North in this compromise, can be estimated only by its practical effects. The principle is, that the House of Representatives of the United States House of Representatives of the United State House of Representatives of the United States is a representation only of the persons and freedom of the North, and of the persons, property and slavery of the South. Its practical operation has been to fix the balance of power in the House, and in every department of the Government, in the hands of the minority of numbers. For practical results, look to the present composition of your Government. to the present composition of your Govern ment, in all its departments. The Presid United States—the President of the the Speaker of the House, are all olders. The Chief Justice, and four slave-holders. slave-holders. The Chief Justice, and four out of nine Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, are slave-holders. The Commander-in-Chief of your army, and the General next in command, are slave-holders. A vast majority of all the officers of your navy, from the highest to the lowest, are slave-holders. Of six heads of the Executive Departments, three are slave-holders; secur-ing thus, with the President, a majority in all Cabinet consultations and Executive councils. From the commencement of this century upwards of forty years, the office of Ch ice has been always held by slave-holders: when upon the death of Judge Marshall two senior Justices upon the bench were cens of free States, and unsurpassed in nence of reputation, both for learning in law and for spotless integrity, they were a overlooked and overlegely. th overlooked and overslaughed by a slave-older, far inferior to either of them in repu-

with all the powers of the world, for the ulti-mate extinction of slavery throughout the

The utter and unqualified inconsistency of

rule of the House had required, that no other than a slave-holder should ever be its Speaker, the regulation could not be more vigorously observed than it is by the compact movements of other slave representations in the House, including the last six Speakers of the House, including the last six Speakers of the House, including the present, every one has been a slave-holder. It is so much a matter of course to see such alt is so much a matter of course to see such thinks of aspiring to the Chair, he is only thinks of aspiring to the Chair, he is only the such consequences staring us in the face, what are we to think when we are told that when we are told that when we are told that some consequences the such consequences that sinners do not see the guilty state in which they stand, but resolutely persevere in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that sinners do not see the guilty state in that nt of the United States is a democ-

Liberty of Conscience Defended.

nder which they have hitherto suffered, their rospects, as well as present condition, are thize with the oppressed. A Copenhagen ver indited concerning slave-holders. A trans- lieving God and his Son. ation of one article has appeared in the English papers, in which the writer, after describ- doning sinners who hear the gospel; this is ing the scene before him as "a revolting that they lay down the weapons of their respectacle of the worst and most degrading bellion, acknowledging the justice of the penssions," says:

ent party divisions always operating in the House of Representatives of the United States—one sectional, North and South—or a right view of his revelation, and only seek a mutual communication concerning things belonging to their salvation, must suffer punishment for it as if they were heinous maleof religious persuassion, sponses have been denied access to each other in the hour of death? Is it untrue, that, in an age in which religious persecution has been universally abolished, as being equally impolitic and unchristian—in an age which glories in one important elements of the control of the cont itic and unchristian—in an ago in one important advantage as gained, viz universal toleration and religious liberty—ir universal toleration and religious triuming age which has seen toleration triuming en in Spain and in Portugal—one very smal propean country (Denmark) has distinguish persecution is carried on without the slightest propagate the same doctrines as one of the might fill many pages with proof an Howard, a name which has almost become characterity of their conversion, from the -a Howard, a name which has almost become young mous with philanthropy—professed and repagated? How deplorably remarkable it s, that we can name that country in which the least had be been a native of it, never with the least had be been a native of it, never with the least had be been a native of it, never with the least had be been a native of it, never with the least had be been a native of it, never with the least had be been a native of it, never with the least had be been a native of it. Howard, had he been a native of it, never could have been seen beyond the prison wall!

> The writer goes on in a strain of denuncia will have free course in Denmark. The prospect is gratifying, but let us remember who have been comforted by our sympathy. and who still solicit a remembrance from us at the mercy sent. The Lord is their God and his hand none can stay. He controls turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water perishing world, and teaches them that they are are turned. Let his people press their suit not their own-that they are stewards of God,

Peril in Unbelief.

It is a truth generally acknowledged, though unto him who died for them and rose again; its importance is but feebly realized, that man and lays at the foundation of their accountabil has an immortal nature, his spirit destined to ity, the declaration, Inasmuch as ye have done an endless existence in a future life. This it, or have not done it, to the least of these, my gives to his being an intensity of interest brethren, ye have done it, or have not done it which surpasses the feeble comprehension of unto me. But how is it, with Christians? Do his finite nature. For the knowledge of his they exhibit these distinguishing peculiarities of relations to a future life he is indebted to their religion before the world? Do they thu revelation, which assures him that his origin bear witness to its superiority over every other s from God, and that he has fallen from his religion? Each Christian can answer, original rank in creation. His situation urges to his own benevolence, for himself. But the him to consider his powers and responsibili- following facts, illustrating the benevolence of ties. And the revelation which his Creator pagans, we commend to the consideration of has given him instructs him in this inquiry. It assures him that God has considered his "At the celebration of one heathen festival, guilt and ruin, and provided a remedy entire- a native has been known to offer 80,000 po ly adequate to his necessities, which if accept-ed by him will restore him to a state of inno-of rice, plantains and other fruits. Another adequate to his necessities, which if acceptence and to the favor of his Maker. It has been cence and to the favor of his Maker. It has has been known to expend \$147,000 upon a pleased God, against whom he has sinned, to give his Son a ransom for the guilty, that whosever believes his him pay not perish to Calcutta alone, it is estimated that \$2,400,000 but have eternal life. This gospel of grace is published to all men for the obedience of high and the collection of but have eternal life. The Rajah of Nudiya in the north of Bengal, offered on the first day faith and Collection.

submission to this gospel; but melancholy facts contradict this presumption. Sinners refuse to believe the grace thus revealed, and discredit the promise of the Almighty. The Scriptures brand this unbelief with the greatistruly noble and worthy? Can it be feasted est opprobrium. The beloved John said, he with scenes where the pure spirit of an angel that believeth not God hath made him a liar; would love to linger? Send it, then, on a visit ecause he believeth not the record which to that better than golden age, when Cl God gave of his Son. And Jesus himself, in have taken the earth for his possession. Listen giving a contrast of the circumstances of the to the eloquent Harris, and give him your believer and unbeliever, has on his own au-thority made this decision, "He that believeth while he speaks in language like the following. on the Son hath everlasting life; but he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." What can more decisively fix the character and final doom of the unbeliever than these denuntiations of the word of God? Is it no sale that the seed of the character and shall shall be more representations of the word of God? Is it no sale that the sale

the most pointed disapprobation. It was this imbers; a Government by a majority ople? Do you not see that the one which banished the first happy pair from Parrine people: Do you not see that the one undered Representatives of persons, property adise; it was this which deluded the old had slavery, marching in solid phalanx upon world with a flood, because they believed not ery question of interest to their constituents, Noah, the prophet of God, who assured them wery question interest to their constituents, will always outnumber the one hundred and of their destruction if they repented not; it was this which overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea; it was this which despessions? stroved the unbelieving Jews in the wilder ness, cutting them off before they entered the promised land; it was this which desolated that wonder of the world, the great city of The release of our brethren in Denmark, Babylon, so that now it is a habitation for from the confinement of prison walls, is mat-ter of joy to Christians and the friends of liberty throughout the world. Though 1-6 liberty throughout the world. Though left which brought the Roman army to the sackn the same footing with regard to the laws, ing of Jerusalem, putting to the sword and to famine 1,100,000 residents in that guilty city.

It is remarkable that after men have seen reatly improved. Public opinion is far more such displays of God's righteous displasance vorable than formerly. The tone of the against unbelief, sinners of the present day iberal journals of Copenhagen indicates the will perish in the commission of this iniquity ncrease of an enlightened and catholic spirit They are warned of their inevitable danger in mong the people, and gives great promise the book of God and by the constant preachfor the future. They seem to be aware that the whole civilized world is ready to frown their hearts, resisting the counsel of God pon their oppressive measures and to symfrom many vices, from intemperance, from urnal called the Liberal has contained profane swearing, from lewdness and many rticles as severely castigating the oppressors other abominations, but with all this external s anything the abolitionists of this country reformation they will still persevere in disbe

God has proposed but one method of par alty of eternal death, accepting of God's n "Do we discourse of things unknown? od of reconciliation through the atonement of Do we paint with dark colors? Is our de-scription untrue or uncandid? Is it unknown that our fellow-men are persecuted and in-carcerated for the upright and sincere per-Is it unknown, or their expectations, and will be as the house atrue, that those who with zeal and integrity built upon the sand, which the overflowing strive to obtain a true knowledge of God, and flood of wrath will sweep away, as with the

actors? Is it untrue, that solely on account claims of the holy law, the nature of moral obligation, of repentance and faith, and the fullness and freeness of the gospel for the pardon of every penitent, who submits to the sovereignty of God in the bestowment of his A BEREAN.

Already accomplished.

It has been said, that what has been done ed itself by introducing religious persecution as yet, for the conversion of the heathen, is and autos da fe? Nay, more, is it untrue, that little more than work of preparation. This is true, when the past is contrasted with what color of any law, divine or human, natural or positive? Is it untrue that men are persecut-ded, who agree with us in the fundamental colorines of Christianity—who accordingly up, and is bearing fruit. Witness the multid, who agree with us in the fundamental up, and is bearing fruit. Witness the multiloctrines of Christianity—who accordingly up, and is bearing fruit. Witness the multilying conversions among the Karens. And we are told that the glorious work is spreadwhich none dare deny to be founded on the which none dare deny to be founded on the conversions are perwhich no conversions are per-Bible? Is it untrue that Christians are perhenselves of the opportunity afforded by the cause, men can judge of the future by the the fruits of their faith, past. Mr. Malcom said, in a work published ndeed much more of these than hitherto has three years ago, "Converted heathen are already numbered by tens of thousands, and I

Judgment against us?

Of all the religions of the earth, none claim to be a system of pure benevolence, but Chris ory appeal, which we need not copy, and the tianity. This was founded in the benevolence pirit of which is certainly not the most comthe Son of God, who, "though he was rich, ye the freedom of conscience that is desired will for our sakes became poor, that we, through his powerty might be made tich? It is a second to the Lord his powerty might be made tich? It is a second to the lord his powerty might be made tich? his poverty, might be made rich." It is a sy tem of grace, from beginning to end-from the lowest foundation to the highest summit.

"Grace all the work shall crown. It lave in heaven the topmost stone.

Our faith supposes, in all who embrace it, a to whom all their faculties and possessions be long, and must be returned at his bidding. It asserts in the outset, on their behalf, that henceforth they live not unto themselves, but

but have eternal life. This gospel of grace is published to all men for the obedience of faith, and God requires its immediate acceptance by every sinner, promising to each believer a full salvation.

An indifferent spectator might suppose, that on the publication of such mercy, every sinner would immediately yield his heart in full submission to this gospel; but melancholy

A Word to the Young Man.

"spottess integrity, they were and oversing the man doors in the underlever than these denundations of the word of God? Is it possible that God can receive into his favor a transfer it.

In a standing the word of God? Is it possible that God can receive into his favor a transfer it.

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doubtless, form a part of the occupation of command to prevent her further attendance heaven itself. And in the prosecution of that inquiry, will there be one period whose annals shall be referred to with surpassing interest; One, from which that great ocean of result will be found to have derived many of the most important springs and streams of Christian influence? That period will doubtless prove our own. And will not he be among the happiest Christians then who perceives that, by embarking his all in the cause of Christ, he has an ample revenue of glory to lay at his Saviour's feet.

Young men, remember this. The morning of made her promise she would not attend. She Young men, remember this. The morning of your life, and the morning of a glorious day, are dawning together. Would you insertibe your names on a page which shall be read with interest by a renovated world! In the great aud if, would you stand for more than a unit? Then must you spring to action at once. Delay a while, and go where you will, no country will be left for you to be the first to claim for Christ, no language remain for you to consecrate by first pronouncing in it the name of Christ; no single tribe to whom you can present the first plant derivative of the conversion of her ungodly husband—him-life. pronouncing in it the name of Christ: no etribe to whom you can present the first the conversion of her ungodly husband—himsel! Happy deprivation! and is nothing left lofty mark for Christian ambition to aim Yes, the Church has left you one, at least d that the loftiest of all. There is yet left to the loftiest of all. There is yet left with the loftiest of all. There is yet left with the loftiest of all. There is yet left with the loftiest of all. There is yet left with the loftiest of all. The left with the loftiest of all with the loftiest leaves of the leaves of the loftiest leaves of the leaves of you the high distinction of not living to us the importance of keeping, in all cases, on uselves. Aim at, and exhibit that distinction, yourselves. Aim at, and exhibit that distinction, and, at the period of retrospection of which we speak, it shall be found that if others began an era of activity, it was yours to eclipse them by commencing an era of devotedness."

For the Christian Reflector. To the Baptist Churches of New England and New York.

remember me in their prayers, heartily re-DEAR BRETHREN,-The Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan, begs your attention greatly cheered to see almost the whole house to the following statement, in reference to the rise to express their benediction of Godndition and wants of our ministry. Lest, however, the very opening of this address should lead you to suspect some new demand ipon your purses, we assure you that money not what we are about to ask. Your money has reached us as freely as we have dared to xpect, through its appropriate channel-the ard of our Home Mission Society-and those who receive aid in this way are generally onsidered the favored ones, because they ave most of that which "answereth all pur-

There are but few things necessary in the support of a Western minister that cost him very much money, or which may not be obned without it. His people furnish him a use. His rent costs him nothing. He cultivates a garden and raises his own vegetables. Flour, meat, butter and other productions of the country are bountifully supplied, leaving sided. Various opinions were expressed by only clothing, books and a few groceries, for different members of the council, but by-and-by, which money must be paid.

Our request is for donations in clothing and of time had written the former. Wool is not whose head the frosts of many winters had whose head the frosts of many winters had ret grown in this country-cloth comes very whitened-whose bravery in youth, and wisdom high, the productions of the soil being far from market and commanding but a low price, do not bring the farmers enough to supply clothing to their own families, and of course those of their ministers must suffer.

The writer must be permitted to relate a ngle instance to illustrate this destitution. the festive board. The little stranger comes in At a recent meeting of the Board, a young at one door and departs by another, whence nan was present, who, from his garments, and whither we know not. It came from worn threadbare and mended in several plaes, was taken for a neighboring furmer or the life of man. Now if this new doctrine nechanic whose interest in the affairs of the instructs us where we go after we leave this onvention had called him in to listen to world, I give my voice for its acceptation and what was going on. At length something adoption." ame up that concerned him-he arose and nade a single remark, alteracterized by per- mind of the King and the whole assembly, that eption so clear, and expression so accurate, the missionaries were received, cordially and at to attract my attention. I watched him. once. And, reader, think of the result! Think An allusion was made to the subject of educa- what this gospel has done for Britain-what n-to this he was peculiarly sensitive-he through Britain, for the world. Thus, how had sighed for learning—but had never had never had one few simple words originate are influence, which will extend and spread down nerge from his native wilderness in quest to the end of time The immediate and remote of it, and he is now a minister and missionary probable effects of a few spoken words, f the Convention without it. His order was or written sentiments, no mind may grasp, drawn and presented to the treasurer, but no imagination portray. So with countless there was nothing to meet it, and he supposed enterprises and acts, which are engaging the must return to labor another quarter in minds of the men of this generat his worn out clothes; and when it was sug- warily should we act!-how thoughtfully, live! gested that if it would not be considered ar sult he should have the offer of a garmen that had been worn, his gratitude would have

Other instances might be named in which it would be almost impossible to get clothing, for the simple reason that nothing but money

State Baptist Anti-slavery Convention then in State Baptist Anti-slavery Convention then in will buy it. Men are not half so rich in this session. Rev. C. M. Fuller of Allegany Co. country as they supposed they were a few presided, assisted by Rev. H. N. Loring of years ago, and the ministry are among the first Herkimer Co. and Rev. P. B. Peck of Tioga

Boxes of clothing have been sent on by the Co. Secretaries. resbyterian and Congregational churches large as the one held last year. to their suffering ministry here, and if the Galusha, Chairman of the Committee, reported Baptists can do any thing in the same way it a good set of resolutions, which after some

slight amendments, were after a full discussion Articles for the families of ministers—their adopted. The Annual meeting of the State Missionary Convention occurring the next day hildren, as well as themselves, are desired, nd second-hand articles would often render many were present who did not enroll their more service than our Eastern brethren would names as members. These were invited to take part in the discussions, and more than

we are aware that the good feelings of our half the time was consumed by those who were unwilling to be enrolled as members. posed upon by representations from the West; but as a committee appointed by the Board of the Convention to make this request, and not the Convention to make this request, and not fellowship from slaveholders, adopted by a vote fellowship from slaveholders, adopted by a vote being ourselves the sufferers, we feel the asbeing ourselves the sufferers, we feel the as-surance that we shall not be suspected of been protracted to a late hour, about 11 o'clock verstating the case.

Any communication may be made to Rev.

fon Booth (chairman of committee), Highand, Michigan, Rev. Miles Sanford, Pontiae, that had all the members been present it would or to the subscriber, at Detroit.

With gratitude to you and to our common ord for what has already been done for us ed as a channel for Foreign Mission contribun the West, we remain yours in the bonds of

In behalf of the Committee, ANDREW TEN BROOK.

Will Baptist papers please copy?

For the Christian Reflector.

The Revival in Kingston.

DEAR BR. GRAVES,-I have just returned from Kingston. The presence of the Lord was manifest, calling professors of religion to higher standard of consecration to Christ, and bringing sinners from darkness to light.

I labored three weeks in the centre, and two

D. Cole and Henry Davis, Clerks. weeks in another part of the town. The friends of Christ were very prompt and hearty Board was read by the Secretary, Bro. John in their attendance and co-operation. They are an excellent people—intelligent and spiritual. Had the pleasure to baptize 9 before of Dea. Jonathan Olmstead, who at the time leaving, among whom was an old lady aged of his death was a Vice President, and who had er husband also gave decided been in the Board ever since the organization of evidence of conversion, but did not have the Convention. sufficient confidence to be baptized. Among We learned from the report that 108 churches, the converts were a leading Swedenborgian and wife. There was another interesting Pennsylvania, and 2 in New Jersey, making ase—a young woman whose husband was so 116, had been aided by the Convention, besides violently opposed to religion as to prevent her the labors of 15 missionaries and 2 agents r a length of time from attending the meet- The amount of labor performed is equal to 88 ings, came at length one Sunday evening- years for was brought under deep conviction, and were 228, and 13,415 sermons were preached, promised to spend that same night in begging 20,000 families visited, 3,100 children and for mercy; the next morning found her re-joicing in God. Her husband was filled with classes, 2,700 temperance pledges obtained, 6 madness, and used every influence at his churches and 3 conferences organized, and

995 persons baptized by the missionaries, besides about 300 baptized by others who were brought to the knowledge of the truth by the stations were very prosperous.

Amount received into the treasury, including a eighteen churches, 140 baptized, 1630 mem balance of \$3,000 on hand last year, was about hers. Seventy-seven have been added to the

formances. Bro. Galusha, who always on such nanifestly increasing, and we may hope to Humphrey (who was voted for in opposition to Bro. Galusha two years ago) received 14 votes. So Bro. G. is still the President of our State where the brethren and sisters, being invited,

sponded to the invitation. My heart was sion Society, 45 per cent of all the funds raised ing revivals of religion. by this State for Domestic and Home Missions On this subject I may remark at another time. speed to my future efforts in the cause of The whole proceedings of the Convention

L. P. N.

assed off very pleasantly. Br. Keely is now laboring with them, whom In haste, yours, &c. they are anxious to settle as their par Yours truly, L. B. COLES. Lowell, Oct. 22, 1842.

When the meetings closed the interest

ear that the work is still onward.

Christ.

Preached the last evening at the

as has been my custom in other instances, to

The New York Conventions.

Rome. N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1842.

DEAR BRO. GRAVES,-I arrived here yes-

the members present; it was therefore thought

The Provisional Committee were recommend

ecommended the Christian Reflector as a

The proceedings of this Convention were ordered to be published in the Baptist Register

and papers friendly to the cause. Of course they will appear in the Reflector.

Yesterday the Baptist Missionary Convention

for the State of New York, held its twenty-first

In the evening the annual report of the

one man. The stations occupie

anniversary. Bro. Howard preached the intro

Thursday, Oct. 20, 1842.

religious paper worthy of support.

have carried two to one.

elected by the New York Baptist State Con- 437 members. vention. ELON GALUSHA, President. Nath'l Words fitly Spoken. Welch, John Blain, John R. Ludlow, Philip Ministers not pastors, 5. Licensed pres Happy are those missionaries, who can secure P. Brown, Alfred Bennett, Spencer H. Cone, 2. Baptized, 281. Net gain, 180. Total P. Brown, Allee Belliett, Spaniel Eldredge, 2197. This Association embraces the churches of Fall River and New Bedford, the former the favor of men of influence and authority among the people for whom they labor; though hey should never be discouraged if they fail Maclay, Benjamin M. Hill, John Peck, Alex. of which has 642 members; the latter 460. this, for Christ and his apostles often failed M. Beebee, Whitman Metcalf, Calvin G. Carhere, and yet did not despond, or return from penter, Isaac Wescott, Leland Howard, Zenas braces 18 churches, 10 ordained minithe conflict. It is said that when the missions. ries of the cross first went to Britain, the chiefe Jonathan Bellamy, Ichabod Clark, William year. assembled to consult upon the new-comers, and Witter, Jacob Knapp, Beriah N. Leach, Uriah decide whether they should be welcomed, and Hobby, Norman Fox, Aaron Perkins, Joshua their doctrines promulgated. The King pre-Fletcher, Pharcellus Church, Thomas Purin on, Ebenezer Wakely, Jesse Elliot, Zelotes Grennell, Samuel Gilbert, Harvey Edwards, Leonard, Nathaniel Otis, John O. Choules, P. R. Gorton, Vice Presidents.

John Smitzer, Secretary. Charles Babcock, Treasure

Wheelock, William B. Brown, Eleazer Sav-G. Smith, John Munro, Cyrenius M. Fuller, mes Nickerson, David Bellamy, William These words had such an influence over the age, Elisha Litchfield, William Arthur, Wiliam Clark, D. B. Purinton, Directors. Resolutions were passed commending

he support of the churches the various be-revolent societies of the denomination; also a solution commending the New York Baptist Register to the patronage of the denom nation in that State. The relation sustaine by the Convention to that paper rendered such a resolution very proper, but resolution of this sort abridge no one's liberty, and Vork will still prefer and take some other paper. Many choose the Baptist Advocate, and me four or five hundred take the Christian 1. Resolved, That the exposition of the second precept of the law given by our Lord himself, "Whatsoever ye would that men should have all the support the people choose to give them; and we hope they will cheerfully allow to us the same rights and privileges. We think our own course, as conductors of a religious journal, the wisest, or we should not pursue it. But the people must judge and choose, each man for himself. There was a good attendance, though not so

From persons who were present at the Convention, and from the Register also, we learn that the session was harmonious and delightful. Says the Register: "All hearts appeared to mingle and concentrate on the great subject of missions at home, and the invested in the session was a subject of missions at home, and the invested in the session was all who are held in bondage throughout the world. iry of each seemed to be, how shall we pro-

The addresses, too, were excellent. Br. this and other evils. Galusha and Br. Backus were pre-eminently happy, and touching, and eloquent. None of the other good brethren will feel that their ineresting remarks were undervalued; for they nust have shared equally with the rest in the terest awakened by those named."

On the subject of the Home Mission Socie-

ty the Convention decided that 45 per cent of the Convention decided that 45 per cent of the collections for the Convention should be paid over to the Parent Society, to be used for the spread and support of the gospel in the Western Valley. It is the design to raise \$20,000 instead of \$15,000, annually hereafter. And, says the Register, "it will now be the housings of the Perent Society to put their the County Association to be held a Norwalk next year.

Society, to be used for the spread and support of the gospel in the Western Valley. It is the design to raise \$20,000 instead of \$15,000, annually hereafter. And, says the Register, "it will now be the housings of the Perent Society, to be used for the spread and support of the gospel in the Western Valley. It is the design to raise \$20,000 instead of \$15,000, annually hereafter. Norwalk next year. business of the Parent Society to put their agents to active effort in other States to secure Mr. Smith's Universalism Exposed same liberal action as to the appropriation of their receipts. Let half the ame n each State be now devoted to the Parent Society, and though small in comparison with the portion to be paid over by the State of New York, the entire aggregate will make an woful moral tendency of the doctrines of important sum. In no other State has there Universalism, must be seen and acknowledge been so regular and efficient a system of opera-tions as in this, and it will be no trifling labor on the home mission agency to get the same notices it in a manner at least not very system in thorough progress in the other tering to Universalists, or to the point States. The penny a week system, now so successfully commenced in the State of Pennsylvania, is not to be calculated on as a permanent thing. Our first organizations in this State were of a no less promising character, but the novelty soon wore off, and they fell to. through, and nothing was found to be settled auxiliaries of the Associations, and the Associations the auxiliaries of the Convention.

This arrangement has been realized to be
efficient and substantial, and under it the
cause of domestic missions has acquired incause of domestic missions has acquired inlife, the influences that led him to embrace,
then to doubt, then to examine, and foolige. auxiliaries of the Associations, and the Asso-

Minutes of Associations.

We have received the Minutes of the Inprmissionaries of the convention. The Indian and Regular Baptist Association, which held its annual meeting Sept. 2d and 3d, at Mud Creek The Treasurer read an abstract of his report. meeting-house, Rush County. They report 23,000 dollars.

Church at Little Blue River, and thirty-five Bro. Elon Galusha moved the acceptance of to that in Indianapolis. One article of the the Secretary's report, which was seconded by record is as follows: "The request from the Bro. S. E. Corey. Bro. P. B. Peck moved the Mud Creek Church, desiring the Association Bro. S. E. Corey.

Bro. to recommend to the churches to have nothing and Backus spoke to resolutions. All nothing to do with the missionary scheme, Loring and Dataset of the speakers acquitted themselves well. Never the speakers acquitted themselves well. Never as churches, was considered, and not comhave I been more interested with such per-

The Minutes of the BRIDGEWATER Baptist coasions speaks well, was peculiarly happy. Association, whose anniversary was held at This (Thursday) morning, the officers of the Convention were elected. Bro. Galusha, who ordained ministers and two licentiates. 142 have been President for a number of years, dehas a number of years, clined a re-election. The Committee on nominations, however, unanimously presented his name for re-election. I understand that the travelling agents of the Convention advised the committee to do so. These agents may be presumed to understand the state of the public sentiment. On balloting it was found that Bro. Galusha had received 74 votes, and Bro. Friend Humphers (who was voted for in according to discourage the distilling and vending of intoxicating liquors. They also passed a resolution against slavery, and one in favor at Convention.

A resolution was passed to pay over to the excellent essay on the best means of premotents. Treasurer of the American Baptist Home Mis-

The Summary of the New London Assect ation is as follows:-Twenty-two churches Additions, 845, viz : Baptism, 679, by letter, 91 by experience, 12, restored, 62. Dimir In haste, yours, &c. 276. Total number of members, 2833. Net The following is the Board of Officers gain, 629. The church in New London has eye from will in a form I silve to the will in a form I silve to t

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Summary of TAUNTON Association as fol-George Benedict, Bartholo. T. lows: Churches, 13. Ordained ministers, 13.

The SACO RIVER Association, Me, em-Case, Jr., Stephen Wilkins, Jirah D. Cole, and 1226 members. Only 25 baptized last

For the Christian Reflects Fairfield Association.

BRO. GRAVES:-The Fifth meeting of the Cornel P. Wyckoff, Elijah Herrick, Daniel Putnam, David Pease, Amasa Smith, James Baptist Church, White Hills (Huntington), on Reed, Henry Davis, Ely Stone, William Roe, Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 18th Benjamin Putnam, Rufus Babcock, Jr., Wiln R. Williams, Henry F. Baldwin, Lewis exceptions, did not detail many conversions The session was pleasant, and harmonious to the sympathics and support of the churches were briefly stated. Other benevolent objects might have been introduced, but from a desire Friend Humphrey, Chanc'r Hartshorn, Asa not to throw a stumbling-block in the way of Hascall, R. Lefever, Joshua Burke, Seth Gregory, Elias Burdick, William Colgate, waived. But as the minds of many of the delesa Wolverton, William H. Wisner, Alonzo gates have been aroused to a sense of the impropriety and sin of passing by the claims of those ge, Dolphas Bennett, Joshua Gilbert, Albert who are groaning in bondage, a meeting was Association, of which the following are the Cobb, Orrin Wilbur, Seneca B. Burchard, Minutes. I may remark, a large portion of the Edward Bright, Jr., Palmer Townsend, Oren delegates to the Association were present at the meeting.

At a meeting held at White Hills, in ately after the close of the fifth session of the Fairfield County Association, of these who desire publicly to protest against the sinfulness of slave-holding, brother ALVA GREGORY WAS chosen Moderator, and brother WM. Biddle, Clerk. Prayer was offered by brother Jen-

nings, of Deep River.

The following Resolutions were read, and Baving been discussed one by one, were adopted, after remarks of a highly interesting nature probably hundreds of our brethren in New had been made by brethren W. Denison, J. H. Waterbury, Jennings, Morse, Levi Wakeman, and the Moderator.

1. Resolved, That the exposition

quiry of each seemed to be, how shall we promote them in the most efficient and best possible way? The preaching was good; the praying was humble and fervent; and when the whole body of the Convention sang together,

'Prom whence doth this union arise?'
it seemed like old times—there was beaven in it.

The coldescent too were evenlent. Br. 4. That whereas it is the demand for any ar-

his and other evils.

6. That whereas in the sight of the Most
Wish God, it is not the color of the skin, but b. I hat whereas in the sight of the High God, it is not the color of the skin, be the state of the heart, which is regarded, it is inconsistent with our Christian profession to despise or slight any one on account of his color.

7. That a copy of the doings of this meeting be sent to the editor of the Christian Secretary, with a request for their publication.

8. That the following brathren he a delegation to the delegation to the delegation of the American of th

ropriation
However small the confidence of any in the author of this remarkable volume, ans are claimed by Universalists, as being of

"There are singular disclosures in this ral-

and well-disposed of that denomination pause, ere they continue their faith and give their influence to a system which produces such results."

For the Christian Reflect or.

eyes, and thus have been prepared to speak from personal observation. I have no doubt it will interest your readers; and if I shall excite in any breast a feeling of sympathy, and call forth any aid to this afflicted child of God, I shall not have written in vain.

The individual, whose case I am about to describe, and whom I have been in the habit of a member of the 1st Baptist Church in this city. Her residence is at No. 34 Church St. Her ready decided that and often whirling around, with the velocity of with Mr. Stow, in the eracking noise arising from the dislocation of the jaws and shoulder bones, and the frequent blows of her arms, as before described. On her return to consciousness, which is indicated by the North and the South, in supporting the a throttling sound in her throat, her involuntary shrieks and convulsive struggles are painful to slavery exists, insurmountable.

This lasts from five to ten minutes, after and peace and quietness, mutual confidence an which, although her body continues to be agi- brotherly love prevail throughout our churchtated, her hands striking her face, or thrown es. Of this there is now a delightful prospect. behind her back, yet the placid serenity of Of course Mr. Stow will pay no regard to this the mildness and sweetness of Christian fortitude is manifested by the expressions, "my kind the question. The money and co-operation of the South are then withheld. This settles the he is too wise to err, and too good to be un-She then recognizes her visitors, whom she generally greets with a kiss, and as very subject. Let us see what it is. her spasms will permit, converses with them freely. She evinces a deep interest in all that g, especially in relation to the cause o Christ, which, above all others, lies near her of the 21st, with the accompanying notes heart. She has a happy faculty of turning to which were suggested on reading it. neart. She has a happy faculty of turning to a religious account, every subject that may be a religious account, every

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be prevailed upon to leave her daughter in the a little thought upon this subject, and to care of an inexperienced watcher. Her maternal feeling is strong, and unabated by so many years of constant attention. Her trust is in the Lord, and her prayer to Him is, that he would

God-contentment with our lot-and compassion resolutions. for the suffering. I hope those who read this

Salem, Oct. 26, 1842.

Visit to Denmark.

to our persecuted brethren in Denmark, as acting Board all the better for it. Right glad, reported in the Magazine for this mouth, was Mr. Index, that you "did not deem it expedienlivened with one incident well adapted to ent to oppose his election." Be patient, brother, under your affliction; we cannot those persecutions, of which, otherwise, they have every thing just as we like it. only heard. They say;

We had reason to suppose that our labors were now at an end; that we should be taken possibly for a while into custody, or at all events required at once to quit the country.

The late in the late i

renounce Universalism. In the subsequent Lectures, he unfolds and illustrates the general argument against Universalism, drising from the difficulties that attend its defence, from the insufficiency of what is adduced from Scripture and from the light of nature in its support, and from its baneful moral influence, and closes with an address to Christians in relation to Universalists and Universalism.

Our only hope now was to postpone this result for one day more, and thus gain time for a journey to Roeskilde, some fifteen miles distant from Copenhagen, where the Estates when it is support, and from the light of nature in its support, and thou address to Christians in relation to Universalists and Universalism. niversalists and Universalism.

"Matthew Hale Smith is known to us only report. As a general rule we suppose, that en an individual changes his faith and pass-from one denomination to another his passwhen an individual changes his faith and passes from one denomination to another, his statements respecting his former friends and associates, especially if they are denunciatory, are to be taken with a small grain of allowance; but if a tithe of what is asserted in this volume, and often with a particularity of time and place and person, which easily admits of its being disproved if false, be true, it is sufficient to establish the immoral and dangerous tendency of Universalism; and to make even the serious and well-disposed of that denomination pause, are they conjunct this fight and given the immoral and to make even the serious and well-disposed of that denomination pause, and the bar of the traveller's office. 'Information as the bar of the traveller's office.' And has been brought here,' we were told, that you belong to the sect of the Baptists. Is it true?' We of course plead guilty to the cofficer, 'that in Denmark this is a prohibited escit.' We answered that we knew it. 'And and person, which easily admits of its being of the traveller's office. 'We are aware,' continued the officer, 'that in Denmark this is a prohibited escit.' We answered that we knew it. 'And and person, which easily admits of its being even the second of the sect of the Baptists. It true?' We of course plead guilty to the cofficer, 'that in Denmark this is a prohibited escit.' We answered that we knew it. 'And and person, which easily admits of its being even the second of the sect of the Baptists. It true?' We of course plead guilty to the converse the prohibited officer, 'that in Denmark this is a prohibited escit.' We answered that we knew it. 'And and person, which can be a supplied to the sect of the Baptists.' It is true?' We of course plead guilty to the charge.' You are aware,' continued the officer, 'that in Denmark this is a prohibited course plead guilty to the charge.' You are aware,' continued the officer, 'that in Denmark this is a prohibited course plead guilty to the charge.' You are aware,' continued the officer, newhat more exactly explain were told that it meant, at least in our case, that no one should come there to preach, and make proselytes or baptize. Be-ing able to say, that we had not done this or thither with that design, we were Scene of Suffering,

Dear Bro. Graves,—I send you an account of suffering, which I myself could never have believed, had I not seen it with my own eyes, and thus have been prepared to speak which it becomes us gratefully to acknow-eyes, and thus have been prepared to speak which it becomes us gratefully to acknow-eyes, and thus have been prepared to speak which it becomes us gratefully to acknow-eyes, and thus have been prepared to speak important assistance in this case becomes us gratefully to acknow

The Missionary Board.

THE SOUTH WITHDRAWING!

The great question is now coming to an visiting for some months past, is a lady 31 years of age by the name of Sarah Purbeck. She is a member of the 1st Baptist Church in this city. the American Baptis parents are both living. The father is a revo- Board of Foreign Missions must take sides lutionary pensioner, 87 years of age, and the against their anti-slavery brethren in the mother 71. At the age of 13 Sarah became pious, and for 11 years past she has been confined of its members, as some of them are to be to the chamber she now occupies, subject to charged with, or lose "the money and co-opthe most excrutiating pain, night and day. For eration " of the South. If the Rev. Baron the whole of this time she is not sensible of Stow "must" be allowed personal freedom of having taken a moment's sleep. Her disease conscience, must be permitted to act indeis a complicated affection of the spine, and pendently, as a man and a Christian; if his nervous system, which entirely baffles the skill connection with a missionary Board is not to of resident physicians, as well as others who have visited her from various parts of the silence even where his principles and his country. She takes no food, except liquid ali- benevolence both urge him to speak-then ment, and this with the greatest difficulty. he must either resign his office, and be suc-She is constantly subject to spasms which have ceeded by some one who prizes such a affected her differently at different times. In relation above his personal freedom, or the former years she has been thrown into every Board must express their decided disappropossible position the human body is capable of bation of his conduct! Unfortunately for our assuming, striking the walls of the room with Southern friends, the majority of the acting such violence as to break away the partitions; Board, undoubtedly, sympathize "in; heart views and feelings a top, requiring several persons to keep her which have been expressed by him in a public upon the bed. For nine or ten months past, act; but aside from this, they have nothing she has been in a sitting posture, her limbs whatever, as a Board, to do with the action drawn up beneath her, from which she cannot be removed. Her spasms are constantly throwing her arms and head into different positions; her arms being raised above her head, are brought down upon her contracted limbs with such violated to the down upon her contracted innes with a lence, that it would seem her bones must be rights, when he accepts an office in the Misbroken, causing her the most intense suffering. During the last nine months, she has been subject to intervals of unconsciousness, lasting from ask his master, the Board, if he may do this, sak his master, the Board, if he may do this, and if he may do that; and then, must this be is insensible to any thing, except dreadful pain, and as she expresses it, "it seems to her pain, and as she expresses it, "it see There is not the least appearance of breath—no Quincy Adams ask permission of Congress to perceptible action of the heart, or throbbing of the pulse—and no indication of life, save the constant rocking back and forth of her body;—a under obligation to the country, to express it

missionary cause, are many, and, as long as behold. It seems to the bystander that every earnestly hoped that the Southern churches effort to breath must be her last, and that hu- would decide to form a missionary society of man nature must sink exhausted by the con- their own, so that the North might be united, as one man, without any bones of contention,

action of the Board upon it is entirely out o question

But here comes a communication on this

DEAR BRO. GRAVES .- Will you publish the

Naturable lesson, and one that cannot easily be forgotten.

She is cortainly the most perfect example of resignation that ever I witnessed. My own soul, I trust, has been profited by frequently visiting her; and no one can stand by her bedside for any length of time, without coming to the conclusion that religion alone has power to sustain the mind amid such scenes of anguish and distress.

Her mother too claims the attention of the sympathetic and benevolent. She is bent with age and care, yet she takes the entire charge of Sarah by night and by day, in addition to all her household duties. She, of course, has very little time for rest or repose, but cannot be prevailed upon to leave her daughter in the

sustain her amid her trials and give her atrength for the discharge of all her duties. (1.) Our brother of the Index should be informed that almost the entire Association, informed that almost the entire Association, I forbear to add any comment upon the above and the large assembly present on that ocfacts, except to say, that they should teach us casion, were "such persons," and proved it the three following lessons (viz.), gratitude to by rising upon their feet in support of the

for the suffering. I hope those was read this will avail themselves of the first opportunity of visiting this family, and as they are not rich in this world's goods it will not be amiss to bestow this world's goods it will not be amiss to bestow be Abolitionists against their hearts? Well, the waters are rising-that is true enough. But there is no doubt that the "heart" wen with the act in this case, so no complaint on that score.

(3.) No doubt, no doubt. Still we, of the The visit of Professors Hackett and Conant North, like him and the other members of the

(4.) "Money," "co-operation"-condition, "At the close of our first day's proceedings, received a summons from the police, saying that we must present ourselves at the traveller's office the next day at 11 o'clock. We had reason to suppose that our labors were now at an end; that we should be taken possibly for a while into custody, or at all nature, that in the meeting of brethren at Balti-

the Abolitionists would be left off the Board, at the exchange papers of the Baptist Record, and in view of the "documents which had and not trust ent been given you, you had concluded to pay year for facts of this kind, as they are of some over the money which had been intrusted to importance, if the Almanac itself is designed your discretion, and to continue to co-oper- to be so. Notwithstanding these errors, the Tut, tut, good brother,-keep your publication is serviceable, and the editor merbargain. You of the South have not yet given its commendation for diligence.

half money enough to pay for the wear and have cost. By-the-by, this Southern talk about money is " rather more cry than wool,"

do, or-" dissolve the Union."

(5.) "As Southerners, having consciences of consciences-slave-holders' consciences. Sig- the following very significant paragraph. nificant language, indeed! In this part of the country, our consciences belong to us as men, and as Christians. We know nothing about ly their own-Southern consciences, made of very solid material no doubt, cultured and twisted even from childhood, so as to fit onscience of the whole civilized world finds on searcheth just, but his sponse, on the subject of how world finds Southern institutions." esponse, on the subject of human liberty, in all other portions of earth, which it seeks in vain from the Southern portion of these United States. Yes, your consciences belong to you as Southerners: there is no question of that. They are not common to humanity; if they were, they would prompt you to proppressed go free. It has been a great overkind of moral sense. We hope Dr. Wayland. in the next edition of his "Moral Science," vill recognize the important distinction beween consciences in general, and Southern

(6.) "Will this be done?" What? Will evidence" be afforded, in other words, will pledge he given, that whatever may be the as of the church at the South, they shall ever be faithfully rebuked by any individuals at the North, who are connected with our great benevolent institutions, without their eing punished therefor, by exclusion or public reproof, from the Boards of those instituions?-What a modest, what a sensible quesion! "Will this be done?" When it is lecided that the spirit of slavery shall overnow does a part of it-when our brethren in ourage of Christian men, for the consciences vhile" for them, we opine Northern Christians worth while" for our Southern brethren to bestow a little thought upon this sub-Ject," before they ask such questions as again. Nothing could be more in point.

We only add our regret, that the editor of the Index did not publish the whole official account of that meeting at Roxbury. It was very short. Why, dear Sir, do you not give it your readers? Nothing could entertain them more, and, me judice, nothing do them CONVALESCENT.

American Tract Society.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society convened at Broadway Tabernacle in New York, on the 25th ult. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided, and the Rev. Baron Stow, of this city, opened the meeting with prayer. Clergymen and others, Van Winkle himself. present. A sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Dr. Romeyn, of Cattskill, N.
Y. a copy of which was requested for publication. At the next day's session a very interesting document was presented by Rev.

D. M. W. a copy of which was presented to publication. At the next day's session a very interesting document was presented by Rev. Dr. Milnor, on the "Harmony of the Society's operations." Rev Mr. Cook, one of the Sec retaries, read a paper on the "Power of the press for good or evil." Rev. Dr. Potts read a document or the " Evils of unsanctified litpublications an aid to the Pastor" was the subject of another article by Rev. Tryon

published

A Slight Mistake.

Ms. Editor,-I am sorry to mar the gratas the son of Erin said, when he sheared the swine. Such "disapprobation," we opine, disturbed, but for the sake of the public and will be hardly obtained. The "Rev. Otis Smith" the truth, I must be allowed to correct a will probably get no disclaimer this time. No important error, at the expense of a little per-Treasurer with "unofficial" instructions will sonal glorification. Some weeks since, as visit Georgia, and have "said enough," &c., you doubtless remember, the Editor of the and in all probability no new compromise will be signed. So, Mr. Index, you "must" publish of the Rev. J. M. Peck, the annot Watchman copied from the correspondence a new edition of the old ones and make them that "the venerable Robert Francis of Weathersfield. Ct., a Baptist layman of moderate (5.) "As Southerners, having consciences of our own." In other words, having Southern dollars to the Burman Mission," and added

"The above we cut from our Bro. Peck's correspondence in the Banner and Pioneer though the facts were known to us before. North and South, or East and West, in matNorth and South, or East and West, in matters of conscience. And some have thought
that Southerners, who will uphold and
practise slavery, and even defend it from
the Bible, had no consciences at all. But it
seems they mistook. Sontherners have consciences. But they are consciences peculiarters of speech makers and newspaper
writers to cast reproach and discredit upon
them. The course pursued by this brother, course pursued by this bro ministers a rebuke to certain premature astful representations, which will, we hope ough silent, be effectual. He that is first, in to commit to his care he searcheth thoroughly." Now sir, this venerable Robert Francis i

one of the last men in New England to be made an apology of for the errors of the Board, or used as a rebuke to those who have detected and exposed them. I have before laim liberty to the captive, and to let the me a letter written by his own hand, under date of Sept. 15th, 1842, in which he says ight, in all those who have treated upon ethics, hat they have failed to notice this peculiar eign mission cause, and had desired to do something for it, he "had objections to the doings of the Board at Baltimore, and wished to show that he had no fellowship with them." He made inquiries to know if he could not send the money through the antislavery channel." He was subsequently told by persons whose names he gives, that it would be of no consequence through which channel he sent it. He writes that he told Bro. E-Bro. E- agreed with him in opinion that they did not do right in signing that instrument of compromise with slave-holders." He farther says, "I did not mean to have my money go into the treasury of the old Board." He told Bro. Gilbert of Hartford, " to let Dr. Pattison take the money and send it to breth lecided that the spirit of slavery shall over-hadow the whole American church, as it now does a part of it—whon our heathern in North barter away the consciences, and the personal independence, and the moral at Baltimore; they ought to have said nothing

about slavery but in its condemnation.' of slave-holders, the bondage of slaves, and the timidity of those who flee when no man pursueth—then—then, it will very likely be done. But not till then. Of what is "worth speaks a word for the yeomanry of New England which has too many responses to be will still be their own judges. They would heeded with safety. This class of men want indeed make a pretty figure, pledging the South that slave-holders shall not be disturbed; that whoever ventures to remonstrate with them shall suffer for it. Would it not be worth while for our Southern brethren

Yours, for truth and justice

Western Railroad. A travelling correspondent of the N. Y.

Commercial Advertiser, says;

"We do not marvel that the Massachusette people are proud of the Western Railroad; and those of New York ought to be ashamed that they have not long ago built one from this city to Albany, upon an equally substantial plan. That Western Railroad—we had never seen it before—is no shilly shally rattle-trap affair, like most of the New York Railroads yet in operation. But it is firm and strong sustaining tion. But it is firm and strong, sust andous trains of produce, which go dering along from Albany to Boston, wit would suppose to wake up old Rip himself. Yet it would seem that from different parts of the country, were Rip is determined that he won't have his nap however, could be only dream of the immense

Southern Feeling toward Mr. Adams.

a document of the Arms at a distance who Braintree, made the following remarks rel-

wished his name concealed. "The Society's publications an aid to the Pastor" was the subject of another article by Rev. Dr. Mc Auley. These various documents were assigned to special committees. Wednesdy afternoon was occupied with hearing statements from pastors and others. In the evening the meeting was fully attended, and eloquent and instructive addresses were made. The meeting was continued on Thursday. The exercises through the whole session were adapted to encourage the Secretaries and the increasing with the spread of intelligence, and has in fact, already become incalculably great.

Almanac and Register for 1843.

The statistical facts contained in this Almanac give it great value to the denomination. The only fault we find with it is, that much of the intelligence it contains is the intelligence of a previous year. It is not pleasant to have a statistical publication for 1843 are movidable. But in our apprehension, it would be much better to have delayed the publication until November, or even the first of December and given the returns of associations for 1842, most if not all of which have now been published. In this Almanac none of the large additions to our churches during the last year are reported. But they were published, through our Minutes, in September. We observe some errors, which must

published, through our Minutes, in September. We observe some errors, which must have arisen from sheer carelessness. For pilation of selections from Foreign Literinstance, this Baptist Almanac for 1843 an- ature, for November, has come to hand. It nounces to the world, that the Christian Re- continues to be edited by Professor Agnew, flector is published at Worcester. It was, in and to be published by Platt and Peters of 1841. But not in 1842, and we have not heard New York, and Saxton and Peirce of Boston. that it is to return there in 1843. This is The 1st article of this number is on the

and "Recollections of Napoleon's Youth "

NEW MISSIONARY PAPER.-The Macedo nian" is the title of a small monthly sheet the publication of which has been commenced under the patronage of the American Baptist, Board of Foreign Missions. Its appropriate name is accompanied with the motto "come over and help us," and the paper is entirely filled with missionary matter. editorial supervision of Rev. Dr. Pattison, beautiful miniature volume by C. C. Moody, and, we think, is adapted, by its cheapness Publisher; and the book is for sale by Tappan and its spirit, to be of great service to the & Dennett. They all relate to another world, cause and the denomination. Churches or and though they probably should not be relied companies paying one dollar receive six on as actual revelations, they are not incomcopies for a year. For two dollars they re-ceive sixteen copies, and for five dollars fifty fore be read with safety and profit. copies, which is only ten cents to an individ- MEMOIR OF MRS. ELIZA G. JONES, min ual. It may thus be easily introduced into every Baptist family, if not taken by every church member. And since it is so impo tant that information on this subject be diffused, and a missionary spirit kept alive, we hope, from all the churches, orders for the paper will immediately be forwarded; all communications to be directed to "The Macedo-

MAGAZINES .- The Boston Miscellany for November contains two splendid engravings, and articles by A. H. Everett, J. H. Ingraham, Mary E. Hewitt, Edgar. A. Poe, and some others whose productions are of equal merit, talk like real and living men, than to attempt jargon as fit for monkeys as for men. Give us gaining correct views of this sin, and

its predecessors, in the character of its poeins, her pen. s, and engravings. That most charming tune "Sweet Afton" is here set to the words, Flow gently sweet Croton," &c. Nothing but Croton, now in New York, our readers are aware. It is the eighth wonder of the world, far surpassing the other seven .- New York: Wm. Snowden, 109 Fulton st.

East Tennessee.

The following interesting statements are ade by a correspondent of Gerritt Smith.

separate and independent State. The vote in the affirmative, passed unanimously. Our people appear well disposed toward the measure, but such is the general depression and despondency, that they appear discouraged and at a loss what to do.

Amidst the gloom, which surrounds us in our pecuniary affairs, we have much cause for rejoicing, on account of the great Temperance reformation. It has been so general in our County, that I do not know of a distillery in operation, or a man engaged in the vile traffic.—Our drunkards too, all appear to have reformed. I could not name one in all the County, who can now be said to be a habitual drunkard. The progress has been onward, for some years, in East Tennessee, but this year has been the most distinguished of all. The reformation appears to be general.

se great movements will be followed week.

of the Methost Church, told me the last time I saw him. on his duty to preach openly against slavery. He said he had a family of small children with but limited means—that, by the State laws, he would be liable to a fine and imprisonment. He said he had a wish to correspond with season he had a such to correspond with season limits and such some season with season with season with season limits and season with season limits and season limits and season limits are season with season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits are season limits and season limits and season limits are season limits are season limits and season limits are se onment. He said he had a wish to correspond with you on the subject. I told him I would venture to say that his letter would had in this great reformation. If they would, I am confident that, at the South, a reformation in the Church would soon follow.

Literary Notices.

This beautiful Annual for 1843 is highly ereditable, not only to the enterprise and taste of its editor and publisher, but even to the "literary emporium" from which it hails. Its enterprise and binding are unsurpassed. Its engravings are of various merit, but some of them excellent. Its contents are worthy of its nem excellent. Its contents are worthy of its quite as potent as Squire esign, and of the names to which the different them.—Cute trundles his design, and of the names to which the different them.—Cato trundles his brown along our articles are ascribed. Among these names we notice Mrs. Sigourney, W. B. Tappan, Rev. H. Winslow, Rev. T. M. Clark, Prof. S. F. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Mrs. H. E. B. Stowe, &c. &c.

200 pages, with two neat engravings. It is simple as simple can be, and yet pure and elevated. We found that the reading aloud of a few sentences in the parlor, of itself, caught the eye and ear of a boy of three years, and set him to answering and asking questions. Pious mothers, who are sometimes embarrassed to know how to convey religious instruction to the budding intellect, will find, this volume, we think, a decided help. It is far superior to most similar attempts.

Lib. Standard

Presnix Bank.—Mr. Wyman the late President of the Bank, was required to recognize the February term of the Common Pleas Court; and Messrs Brown (cashier) and Wm. H. Skinner, were required to recognize in \$20,000, for their appearance at the same think, a decided help. It is far superior to parliar attempts.

in itself. It is instructive and well worth pe- up very much after the etyle of the "Bible and al. A Review of a "Tour in Greece" is Closet," published by Gould, Kendall and Lin the 2d article. Of the others the most enter-taining, to general readers, will doubtless be will be impressed with the excellence and im-"The Last Fifteen years of the Bourbons," portance of what it contains, and you will wish it were in the hands of every Sabbath school teacher in the land. Go at once to No. 5 "The Cornhill, and ask Mr. Tappan for Teacher's Harvest," and having read it, send every teacher you meet with after anothe

DREAM OF HEAVEN: or the Sister's Tale. To which are added, A Premonition of Eler-nity, The Impassable Bridge, and The Re-markable Trance of Rev. Wim. Tennent.

These remarkable pieces are united in a

to Burmah and Siam. Philadelphia: Amer-ican Baptist Publication and Sunday School Society, 1842.

The character of this volume is sufficiently indicated by the title. It has been looked fo with interest by many, and we doubt not will be in great demand. It deserves a good circulation on account of its adaptedness to promote a missionary spirit, as well as because just tribute to a useful and excellent lady. For sale by H. S. Washburn, 79 Cornhill.

BACKBITING, By Charlotte Elizabeth. New York: Published by John S. Taylor & Co., 145 Nassau St., 1842. Boston, for sale by Gould Kendall and Lincoln.

I have perused the little book which you We like the Boston legend by Mrs. placed in my hands, and small as it is, feel that E. Rockwell very well, and think our writers I have been much instructed. I would that would do much better generally, to lay their enes about home, and make their heroes ness of this habit of slandering as it appears in the light of this book. Conversation in the talk like real and living men, than to attempt to transport us to some land of knights and fawns, or some age of misty dreams where conversations, as well as incidents, are made anything but natural. We have a bit of romance about us still, but we cannot, for the life of us, work our way through one of these of us, work our way through one of these unantural, senseless tissues, of incidents whose unnatural, senseless tissues, of incidents whose like never did nor ever will occur, mixed with little book will aid the young very much in The Ladies Companion for November is oring to avoid that which is so degrading to the first of a new volume. It is fully equal to not only for this, but for other productions of

Personal Effort Explained and Enform By Rev. Daniel Wise. Third Edition. I ell: Published by E. A. Rice. 1842.

This is a small and neat volume, and is adnirably adapted to do good. It seems to be specially intended for Methodists, but cannot fail to impress deeply and profitably the real Christian of any denomination. It embraces an appendix of several pages occupied with triking anecdotes.

CATALOGUE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.-We On the first Monday in this month our neeting was held, at Newport, to take into onsideration the expediency of dividing the state so as to constitute East Tennessee a eparate and independent State. The vote, Our mores 39, Freshmen 41, and students in the

year has been the most distinguished of all.

The reformation appears to be general.

It has also been a year of extensive religious revivals. The church, I hope, has in her great increase in numbers many, who are the sincere worshippers of our Saviour. Yet, while the Church has cause for rejoicing, she will be the control of the country of the control of the country of the coun sincere worshippers of our Saviour. Yet, while the Church has cause for rejoicing, she has much for mourning. Slavery comes in to spoil her.—In the same church, where we hope, are sincere worshippers, there are those who buy and sell their own brethren. There are many who hope and pray for the cleansing of the sanctuary; and, who prophesy that the time is near at hand, when it will be done—that these great movements will be done—that these great movements will be formed.

We learn that bro. John Blain has few days since, that he had reflected much commenced labors, as an evangelist, with one in his duty to preach openly against slavery. will probably spend the winter in that city.

Rev. James N. Granger, of Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT IN A NAME?—Charlotte Temple was sent to jail the other day, in Pittsburg, for THE CHRISTIAN SOUVENIE: An Offering for Christmas and the New Year. Edited by Isaac F. Shepard. Boston: Published by Henry B. Williams.

This beautiful Annual for 1843 is highly

Winslow, Rev. T. M. Clark, Prof. S. F. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Mrs. H. E. B. Stowe, &c. &c. Among the pieces is a short poem by H. S. Washburn. We trust an annual, the moral character of which commends it above most of its kindred, will not want purchasers, while others are in good demand. Religious obligation extends even to the selection of annuals. The Peep of Day; or a series of the earliest religious instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. Second American from the Seventh London Edition. New York: Published by John S. Taylor & Co. Boston, For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1843.

This is an admirable book—not a little picture book, but a handsome duodecime of over 200 pages, with two neat engravings. It is simple as simple can be, and yet pure and elements.

think, a decided help. It is lar superior to most similar attempts.

THE TEACHER'S HARVEST. By the author of the Sunday School Teacher's Dream. American Sunday School Union.

On taking up this miniature volume, you will be struck with its neat exterior; it is got was unable to control.

THE SHENANDOAR.—This fine ship, belong-ing to Cope's Liverpool line, left her invoring yesterday afternoon. She carries out with her a great many foreigners, who lately came here to better their condition, but who ascertained that the English of to better their condition, but who asce that the United States were not who were "cracked up to be." The fare to Liver-pool, we understand, has been reduced to \$12.—Philadelphia Forum.

A CLAIM.—It is stated by the Worcester Egis that P. P. F. Degrand, Esq., of this city, has recently presented and defended a claim upon the Western Railroad Corporation for services rensistance of the compensation for services rensistance of the nas recently presented and defended a claim upon the Western Rairoad Corporation for \$200,000 as compensation for services rendered by him in seeking the assistance of the State by a grant from the Legislature. The Board of Directors have unanimously refused this allowance, or any allowance at all, and Mr. Degrand has asked legal advice, and intends to bring his claim before a court of justice.

SINUULAR EFFECT OF MORTIFICATION.— Dr. Whitney, of Newton Upper falls, Mass, was called upon a short time since, together with a student in his office, to make a post with a student in his office, to make a post with a student in his office, to make a post morten examination of a woman who had died in a neighboring town.—Mortification had set in before the subject died, and in the examination the mortified parts, it is supposed, came in contact with a scratch on the hand of both the operators. Both Dr. W. and his student were sent below in which is student were sent below in which is the contact. is student were soon taken sick, under cir-tumstances which left no doubt that they had imbibed a poison from the dead body during the post mortem examination. The student died in a few days, but Dr. W. although fears were entertained at one time for his life also, has become convalescent.

Five men have been indicted in Campbell county, Tenn. for the murder of a slave. I had all got into a drunken scree, and ut the influence of liquor, entired the negro a lot, and hung him for fice, intending to him down in a moment or two before should be extinct.

The Emperor of Austria has issued an kase, like that of Nicholas of Russis, forbidding the nobles of Transylvania to best the seris with sticks. It also allows the seri

The Sailors in New York are standing out "\$15 a month and Sailors' Rights," Se al hundreds of them it appears,—fine, neat, splendid set of fellows—paraded the city on

A gentleman at Red Hook, on the Hudson river, recently sold twenty-four hundred har-rels of app es, all of his own raising, for 3000

It is stated that a Calhoun paper, called the Spectator, has been started at Washington, which has for a leading principle, that it is the duty of the General Government to sup-

Out of forty-four rumsellers that have cursed the Island of Namucket with their traffic, there are only seven new remain-

Hon. Wm. Upham, of Montpelier, has been dected U. S. Senator by the Vermont Legis-ature, for 6 years from the 4th of March

Account of moneys received by the 1st. \$375,89—particulars next week.

Marriages.

Deaths.

In this city, Oct 94th, Mrs. Susan P., wife of Mr. Ru-us O. Sevrence, 31. At Somerville, Oliver Jaques, 15. In Needham, Moses Wasch, word Rev. House Winch, grd 11. ged 11. In Newton, on Sunday. Mr. Nathaniel Trowbridge, 58. In Dorchester, on Monday m raning last, Mr. Aisxander Jover, 72.—Mr. Caleb Williams, 80. In Roxbury, the celebrated Dr. Adam Stewart, 66.

Notices.

The Old Colony Baptist Minister's Meeting will had their next quarterly session at the residence of Br. E. C. Messinger, in Abington, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1842. at 1 o'clock, P. M. The members are requested to be princinal in these attendance. AT Those not present at the last meeting are hereby notified that their former assignments are continued. S. Richar, Sec. N. Marshfield, Oct. 24th, 1842.

MASS, BAPTIST CONVENTION. The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mass. Espitist Convention will be h-fd in the Committee toom of the Board of Directors of the Sudom Aquare Church, on Wednesday, the 9th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting is def-cred until the assent Wednesday, at that it may not interfere with a melting of the World of the Committee of the Committee of the Sudom Church of the Committee of

Brook/ine, Oct 94th, 1849. Broaking, Oct 1943, 1842.
The CHILDREN's FIREND SOCIETY, will hold their annual meeting on Wednowday, Nov. 2, in Park Street vestry, at 1-2 part 10 o'clock, A. M. The children will be present. All who are interested or friendly to the Institution are affectionately invited to attend.

By order,

By Causer, Servy. Boston, Oct. 19th, 1849.

Advertisements.

George P. Daniels, HAVING purchased of Mr. John S. Ha BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

again engaged in the Booksetting hystoses, le will be happy to wait upon his former customers and public generally at the store recently occupied by Mr, mmond, corner of fourth Main and College streets, leter a good assortment of Theodysical, Belgissus, Chaele, Miscellaneous and School Books, and Nationery, will all times be key for sale on the most favorable terms. Previdence, Oct. 904, 1842.

Am I a Christian? BY James Louise. For sale by JAMEs LORING, No. 122 Washington St. and at the Bookstores.

BY JARES LORING, No. 122 JARES LORING, No. 123 Washington 81. and at the Buckstores.

This is a plain cathinton of course of the distinguishing characteristics of the work of grace on the heart. Books of this class are well timed in this busy age.

But a Baperday.

The design of the author is to aid the serious capalism by giving him a clear and definite enterior of course of the prominent for the control of course of the prominent of the control of course of the prominent of the control of the c

adies' Fur & Gentlemen's Hat, Cap & Glore store 165, Washington St. 165.

N. P. KEMP would respectfully inform the readers of N. P. KEMP would respectfully inform the readers of N. this paper that he has now of annot a good assertment of LAGIES' FUES, manufacturing for Cash. Alon, HATS, LAGIES, FUES, MARKER, MOPRE, CRAVATS, PUES, CAPATS, STANDER, STANDER

Woodman & Parker,

HAT MANUFACTURERS.

Thoughts on the death of McCov.

O weep ye Heavens! and let this ruined earth Mourn for her guilty sons. What fearful scene
What horrid drama from the pit of hell Is acted on earth's shores? It was a sight At which a fiend might stand aghast; yet man, O! God, exalted, reasoning, heaven-born man, Unshocked, unmoved, looked calmly on the

Nay, with exulting eagerness beheld Humanity disgraced, outraged and brutalized; Beheld the image of the Deity By rage infernal, marred, defaced, And O! by human brother hands, transformed Into a lifeless, bloody, shapeless clod. Wo for earth's fallen race! If angels ever weep At mortal sin, sure bitterest tear-drops fell, And horror ran through all the heavenly hosts. What were ye made of? ye who madly gazed On such a scene; and lent approving voice? Claim ye the name of human? have ye souls That feel, and think, and hope for immortality Did the kindly glow of human sympathy E'er warm your breasts? or tender pity stir Within your bosoms? Could ye joy to see Infernal passion rage in human hearts, And blow that passion into furious flames, To urge its victim on to bloody death? If Abel's blood once sent a cry to Heaven, And called down vengeance on his brother's

head. What fearful curses from the eternal One Must fall on such vile murderers! What dark

cloud

Of wrath divine draws o'er this guilty world! See, duellists, your boasted glory here! See the dark passion of its veil disrobed, Which ye call honor and would deify, And offer up at its unhallowed shrine, The horrid incense of a brother's blood. Your boasted honor is your black disgrace 'Tis Heaven's abhorrence! 'Tis the crime that

hurled The high archangel from his throne of light Down to the darkest shades of endless night. It is the seed of wo, by Satan sown In human hearts to poison human bliss; To choke the growth of virtue, and seduce the soul

To guilt, and misery, and endless death. East Bethany, N. Y.

For the Christian Reflector

Infant's Funeral Hymn.

Bleen, coffined cherub! for sweet is thy sleeping. Shrouded in beauty to lie with the dead; Calm is thy rest, tho' around thee are weeping Loved ones who sigh o'er thy gravelly bed.

Gently thou slept in the arms of thy mother, Soft is thy sleep in the arms of another,-The grim, icy arms of the conqueror death.

Sickness and pain shall not wake thy reposing, Sweet was thy smile when thine eyelids were closing, Laid on the bosom of Jesus to rest.

Death, sleeping babe! cannot hold thee forever;
Christ shall unlock his embraces again;
Christ will descend every tomb to dissever,
And raise thee immortal in glory to reign.
Newton, Mass.
C. W. D.

For the Christian Reflecto

The Weary at Rest. BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

EDITOR,—The following lines were written on the of Miss O. C. F. of Munnsville, N. Y , who died Aug al of the last years of her life was afflicted with

She has gone to rest in the silent tomb, And we cannot deplore her, For her life was clouded o'er with gloom— No ray of joy shone o'er her.

Her early youth was fair and bright, And hope was her path adorning—
But her day was doomed to be shrouded in night, Even in its lovely morning.

The beauty that decked her youthful form, Her eye that shone in gladness, And her heart with its feeling pure and warm. Were froze by the touch of madness!

But the hateful spell is broken at last, That darkly had entwined her; The soul released from earth has past And left her sorrow behind her.

And the spirit that longed on earth to know The pleasure that earth has given, Now tastes of the bliss denied below,

At the sacred fount of Heaven. With the cypress bending o'er her, For her life o n earth was a life of gloom,

But a life of joy's before her.

Clinton, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1842.

Miscellann.

Merle D'Aubigne.

We transfer to our columns, from a communication in the New York Evangelist, the following sketch of MERLE D'AUBIGNE, the author of the excellent History of the Reformation in the XVIth Century, published by Mr. Robert Carter, of New York

E. Merle D'Aubigne, now Dr. Merle, was called by the Evangelical Society to the Presidency of the New Theological Seminary in Geneva, and also the office of Professor of Ecclesiastical History. President Merle is likely to be one of the most distinguished Protestant ministers and savans on the continent in our day. His fame is already very extensive. He has published a number of valuable discourses on different important occasions. But his great work is his History of the XVIth Century. Three volumes of this great work have appeared, and at least three more will be required to bring it to a close. It was the original intention of the author to complete it in four volumes, but he soon found it to be impossible. Indeed, before he made this discovery, M. Guizot, himself a great author, and as competent as any man to think of reducing his work to four volumes, but rather extend it to eightso much interested was the great author and statesman in the first volume, which had then but just appeared. Dr. Merle's history is, in fact, the only one on the really well qualified man. A native of his theological studies at Berlin. Then five years to the French church in that comfort.

city. Next he went to Brussels, and The end of fourteen days began now preached some seven years in the Prot- to draw near, and yet no sign whatever estant church in that city. In 1830 he appeared of obtaining so large a sum of was called thence to Geneva, to under- money. Now the deep waters began take the guidance of measures which rapidly to flow around the soul of poor vere set on foot for the establishment of Stilling. Often did he run to his chamtheological school. That institution ber, cast himself on his face and weep went into operation the following year, and and cry to God for help-and when Dr. Merle was placed at its head. This called away to visit his patients, his faithost he has continued to fill ever since ful wife took his place, and prayed and with great credit to himself, and vast wept with such deep intense fervor, that sefuiness to the cause of truth.

it seemed enough to melt the very stones "Dr. Merle is about forty-eight years into pity-but still no prospect appeared of age—is a large and robust looking of obtaining the money. At last the nan. Nevertheless his health is by no light of the dreaded Friday broke upon neans always good. He suffers much them when the money must be paid. from colds, which settle on his lungs. Both prayed incessantly during the Still, by his perseverance, he overcomes morning, while in the midst of their orall obstacles, and accomplishes a vast dinary labors-and in keen anguish of nount of literary labor. In Latin, spirit sent up without intermission, their Greek, and Hebrew, he is entirely at united sighs to God. ome. Whilst he is well acquainted About ten o'clock the letter carrier with German, Dutch, English, and Ital- appeared at the door; in one hand he an, French is his maternal tongue; and I held an account book, and in the other a think he knows something of Danish and letter that appeared filled with some Swedish-languages rich in history. It heavy contents. Full of anxiety, Stilling will be seen from what I have just stated, received the letter,—it was in the handthat Dr. M. is admirably prepared to writing of Goethe, and pressed full with execute his task. Still more, he has an hundred and fifty-six dollars. With devoted many years to the reading of astonishment he broke open the letter, authors which he needs to draw materials and found that his friend Goethe had, from. He commenced this preparatory without his knowledge, published the course whilst he lived in Germany; he commencement of the history of his life continued it when he was in Belgium. -"The Youth of Stilling,"-and this And when he sat down to write his His- was the reward. As quick as possible, tory, he went to work like a man who was Stilling paid the postage, so as to dismiss fully ready for the undertaking. At every the carrier-when this godly pair fell step he gives quotations from original upon each other's necks, and with loud and indisputable authorities, and almost al- weeping, praised God together, for this ways in the translated words of those special and timely answer to their authorities, so that his History is the most prayers. complete specimen of literary Mosaic that I have ever seen. At every step he Preaching with or without Notes. accompanies the sketches drawn from the original sources with remarks which are once distinguished for their philosophic the minister of Christ can most success discrimination and true French wit. I fully preach the truth to his fellow-men? use the word in the sense which the French give to their words jeu d'esprit. I have never seen in any other books such remarkable specimens of condensation of viously arranged train of thought, shall thought, and especially of facts, as Dr.

Merle sometimes gives, as I could show by a hundred quotations from his three teeming thoughts? The more I think en

"I will only add that this work has already been translated into English,
Dutch, and German. In English three translations have appeared. The first is on a due consideration of his past habits, anonymous, made, I believe, by the publisher, Walther, in London; the second suited to his own peculiarities of mind by Mr. Kelly, of Dublin; and the third by David Onndas Scott, Esq., of Edinburg, and published by the Blackies, burg, and published by the Blackies, booksellers in Glasgow. I have looked Here, as in things more directly pertaininto all three of these translations, and have read them considerably. They are are differences of gifts, while there is the all good. One of them, the first named, all good. One of them, the first named, has been republished in New York by himself. Each one must try to be himself. And, to do so, each one must Mr. Carter. Perhaps he would have cherish and possess an absorbing love But the difference is not very material. I think Mr. Carter deserves the thanks of our religious community for getting out capacity he may possess. There are the book so promptly, so cheaply, and has not stereotyped it, he might make burn, can pour forth their spirits in behalf withal in so handsome a manner. If he some improvements. At all events I of Christ, better from the written page, should like him to give some good portraits, which he can do even if he has stereotyped the work."

The London Eclectic Review of June truth so happily. And all of each class, contains a review of the third volume of will find it to be true, that the varying D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. The three English translations are compared, and the decided preference is be so at another .- Biblical Journal. given to that of the first edition by Walther, which has been adopted by Mr. Carter, the publisher of the work in this country. It is highly approved by the

interesting extract from the early life of in; but immediately perceived that the Stilling, by Prof. Stowe, which gave a inhabitants were oppressed with grief. striking illustration of the truth of the "I fear," addressing myself to the promise contained in Matt. 6: 33. The father, "that you are in trouble?" following similar illustration, at a later "O, yes sir, our hearts are all burning; period of his life, is taken from an ex- for death is coming to bear off our little tract translated by Mr. Samuel Shaffer, Jemima.—She is up stairs, sir, where and published in the Philadelphia Chris- she has now been these eight days, and tian Observer:

obliged to remove his residence, as his father ever loved." landlord wished to occupy the house "But death," I remarked, "does not himself. His friend Frost sought another come by chance." for him and found one. It lay at the tion was like a paradise for beauty, and work to part." very commodious. Stilling rented it, and prepared to remove. But here a see her before she dies; but she is so severe trial again awaited him. Hitherto changed." luctant to ask the indulgence of a land- die?" lord, but still he had no other resource. Burthened with outward trouble, he went to him on the unpleasant errand, to go?" He was a rich and affable merchantbut unusually strict and precise in his habits. Stilling spoke to him on the to heaven?" hesitated a moment, and then said, "Yes, unto me, for of such is the kingdom you may remove, but on this only condi- of heaven." give advice, begged Dr. Merle not to tion, that the rent shall be paid in fourteen days." With strong confidence in to Jesus Christ?" God, he promised to pay the rent in the course of that time, and so removed to "Did you always believe in him and his new dwelling. The pleasantness of love him?" the house, the beauty of its situation, its "No sir; not till he inclined me; for, fine prospect of nature, its commodious- if we love him, it is because he first which has been prepared by a ness, and in fine, all the circumstances loved us." together, certainly contributed much to Geneva, and educated there, he finished lighten the burden of his sorrow; but the mother, and all, and go to heaven?" cause itself was not yet removed, the

ou to be too sanguine in your expecta- poorhouse, a lunatic asylum, and a cem-

eart would break." complied: and, while praying to the thousand Christians passing by without God of all grace, that the little child scarcely lifting a hand to remove it." might be favored with the light of his ountenance in her passage through the valley of the shadow of death, I heard the mother's shriek, which convinced me and fell back in my arms and died."

Slavery does not venerate Age. We know not to what paper we are indebted

Southern sights. While in college, I

or the following touching extract.

such inquiries, the more am I inclined to for the truth, which shall urge him on to tax, in the highest degree, whatever of some, who like Chalmers, writing in thoughts that breathe and words that slave in a region unknown to him and to his fathers. I followed him with my eyes till his feeble steps had borne him out of sight. And often has his image with the painful associations connected with it, occurred to my imagination, to deepen my abhorrence of that system, which than in any other form. There are other and habits, cannot in this way, enforce circumstances in which they may be placed, may render that form of speech expedient at one time, which might not

The Woodman's Daughter.

BY REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.

Being overtaken by a storm one summer's evening, I observed a feeble light glimmering through the casement of a cottage, toward which I bent my steps. We published, some time ago, a most I knocked at the door and was welcomed

her mother has not left her night or In the Spring of 1766, Stilling was day. She is one of the sweetest girls a

"O no, sir; 'The Lord gave, and the lower end of the town, surrounded with a Lord hath taken away; blessed be the number of pleasant gardens. The situa- the name of the Lord;' but it is hard

"Walk up, sir," said the father, "and

he had annually paid a rent of seventy- I entered the room, and soon perceived six dollars, but now he had nothing laid that death had cast his fatal shadow on up, and according to law he must pay it, her countenance, which still retained its before his removal. His want, both of beautiful form.-Addressing myself to credit and of money, made him feel re- the child, I said, "do you think you shall

"Yes, sir." "And if you die, where do you expect

"What makes you think you shall go

subject, and desired him to give him a "Jesus Christ has said, 'Suffer little short time to pay it in. The merchant children, and forbid them not to come

"What do you understand by coming

"Then, you can leave father and

"Yes sir; I have no wish to live on he went to Hamburg, and preached some worm still lay gnawing at the root of his earth, when I have the prospect of living a nobler and happier life in glory."

My heart has frequently been pained

in December I took a ride with my mother, and as we drew near a little creek is, to the true believer, of more constraincore years-venerable in appearancetottering steps, and clothed in the habiliments of beggary. We involuntarily stopped. His venerable appearance excited our respect—the feebleness of his Ingratitude—if Heaven allow gait, and other indications of misery, our pity. It was almost impossible to conceal the emotions that swelled in my bosom. shall never forget the feelings excited at the time-my heart almost smote me How bends the joyous bark of youth, that I was a man. My mind involuntarily ran over this venerable patriarch's Thou'rt like the wretch an infant's wiles ong life of unrequited toil, till he stood before me bending under the weight of And while the babe upon him smiles, perfore me bending under the weight years, and of labor, unrecompensed. And what was his reward in his old age, for a privation? To be reated with that soothing respect and With guilt that Heaven will not effaceender kindness, which we are falsely By man abhorred-by God accurat, told is not uncommon at the South? No! Hell's first creation, and its worst! when just trembling over the brink of the grave, he is forced by one whose grandfather perhaps he nursed, to leave the spot where he had spent scores of years, and break up the associations of a long life. And for what? That he might totter on for hundreds of miles to die a Facts for the people-Help to circulate them!

"I told you this morning we had noth ing in the house."

"O, well, let me take the baby, and you pick up something." "So you told me this there's nothing to pick up." "O, pick up some codfish and potatoes

Molly, pick up something." "But, Mr. Lindsey, there's nothing in

he house."

"Nothing at all?"

"No meal, nor bread, nor butter, nor potatoes, nor a mouthful of anything that can be eaten."

"Well, well, Molly, I say pick up a presents to a "Young Christian" that can be found.

"Memoir of George Dana Boardman, late missionary to Burnah, containing much telligenor relative to the Burnah mession. By Rev. Alonzo Kine. New cidition, with a valuable Essay, by Rev. B. Williams, D. D. of N. Y., embellished with a likeness, a beautiful vignetic on steel, representing the haptismal scene just before his death, and a drawing of his Tomb, taken by Rev. Howard Malcom.

little something or other, and let us have some dinner, for I'm in a hurry."

A Terrible Picture.

The eloquent HARRIS, in a sermon before the London City Missionary Society, describes the evils of London in the following language:

"Where are the colors dark enough and the imagination sufficiently daring to portray the guilty reality! There must be seen groups of demons in human Steel Engraving of Elder Jacob shape, teaching crime professedly, initiating the young in the science of guilt, and encouraging their first step toward destruction. There must be trains of wretched females, leading thousands of guilty victims in chains, and leading them through a fearful array of all the spectres of disease, remorse, and misery, ready to dart on them. There must be theatres, with a numerous priesthood napdering to important of the profession of the best.

S. G. SHIPLEY, shape, teaching crime professedly, ina numerous priesthood pandering to impurity, and offering up youth of both sexes at the shrine of sensuality. There must be splendid porticos, the entrance to which must be inscribed, Hells, and on the breast of each of those entering,

JUST published at the Depository of the New England

S. B. Union, a Tract on Restricted and Mixed Communt be written in letters of fire Hell munion, by Rev. Jacob Knapp. on the breast of each of those entering, musically stated in the written in letters of fire, Hell.

There must be a busy Sunday press, all denominations, and uncharitable remarks sheat each other, proceed from misconception of each other's sentions, and the senting more generally consume means; and there is no one thing more generally consume means; and there is no one thing more generally consume the senting more generally consumers. worked by the great enemy himself in the guise of an angel of light, despatching myriads of winged messengers in all directions, on errands of evil. There must be infidel demagogues 'mouthing the proposed from misconception of the infinite tract, in an to naty to direct must be infidel demagogues 'mouthing the control of the from the country will receive the control of the from the country will receive the country wil

The surgeon, who had been anxiously the heavens,' and gaping crowds admirspected for several hours, now arrived. ing the skill that blindfolds them from 'Do you think," said the heart-struck destruction. There must be gorgeous nother, "the child is dying?" The palaces, in which death and disease shall question, though familiar to the humane appear holding their court-in which man, was not heard without an evident busy hands shall be seen distributing expression of grief.

"While there is life," he replied, forms—and each of those palaces must be liquid fire to crowds of wan and squalid there is hope; but I would not advise shown standing in the midst of a jail, a etery, all crowded-and all leaning over We now walked down stairs: the sur- the mouth of the bottomless pit. And eon left, but I could not leave. "Will over the whole must be cast a spell, an ou, sir," said the father, "go to prayer all-encompassing net-work of saturic inwith us? If it were not for prayer, and fluence, prepared, and held down, and he hope which the gospel inspires, my guarded by satanic agency. And to With this request complete the picture, three hundred

Afraid of the Bible.

We see nothing in modern German that she was gone. All wept aloud; the theological literature more to be deplored children started up, wringing their hands, than the unwillingness which, to a and calling "Jemima, Jemima, don't greater or less degree, even its most and the mother, with a pious cultivators display to bring all their oftened melancholy of countenance, ap- opinions and controversies to the simple eared among us, saying with a faltering test of scriptural authority. A taint of ongue, "She exclaimed as I was raising rationalism adheres, almost unconsciouser on the pillow, 'I am going to glory!' ly, to them, even in their most anxious efforts against this ruinous system. We know of none so free of this as Tholuck. Neander and Hengstenberg, especially the latter, of whose "English mind" and "rough occidental materialism" his countrymen sometimes complain; but even they might be better in some respects than they are. O! that men of risited my friends at the South, and spent their vast and well stored minds were winter with them. On one sunny day thoroughly possessed of the idea that one clear injunction of the Divine Spirit which had been familiar to me in my ing energy than all the reasonings which youth, we met a family moving from one the deepest thinker ever drew out of an f the older to one of the newer slave abstract conception! Then might we States. The appearance of one in the hope that "the word of the Lord would group affected me sensibly. He was an aged African, evidently beyond his fouresting country for whose spiritual regenwith a head like wool-with feeble and to do so much .- London Eclectic.

Ingratitude.

One dark and damning crime-Even mercy's pure and pitying dew Weeps vainly on-that crime art thou! O! how the opening flower of truth Shrinks withered by thy icy blast-

With lisping words of tenderness-

Dublin University Magazine

Advertisements.

"Missionary Jubilee!"

my abhorrence of that system, which compels its miserable victims to toil on, weak and weary, feeble and faint, till they drop in the grave.

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